THE BALL OPENS.

France Occupies Metz and Prussia Advances in Force.

England Forbids Both Parties to Occupy Holland and Belgium.

Prim Prefers to Take His Chances With Napoleon.

Denmark Also Sides With France.

Fears of a Roman Insurrection.

The French Fleet in the Baltic.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 16.—The Spectator predicts, as a result of the war, that the Bonaparte's will be found to have exhausted heaven's patience.

The bank of Harvey and Hudson, at Norwich, was stopped to-day. Great crowds of excited people collected about the building, and it was said Harvey died to-day.

The Daily News expresses sorrow at the recall of Motley, and says Frellinghuysen will find the American Government ready to settle all disputes with America at the proper time.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—There is much excitement in markets here. Breadstuffs rapidly advancing.

LONDON, July 16.—The neutrality of England will be difficult, and, perhaps impossible and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium become involved in the war. The Prussian fleet of Prince Adelbert, which has latterly been in these waters, sailed for Kiel to-day.

The Times intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern provinces of Maselton, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosages, Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathies of mankind.

The Times hints that English intervention is probable in case of the Prussians losing strength.

LONDON, July 16.—The absolute withdrawal of the Prince Leopold is generally credited.

The following account of the proceedings in the Corps Legislatif last evening has been received here to-day: As soon as M. Emile Oliver had read the declaration of the majesty, enthusiastic shouts of "Vive la Empereur were raised." The Chamber wished to come to a vote immediately, but some of the members of the Left opposed hasty action. A tumult occurred, but M. Thiers at last managed to be heard. He then spoke vigorously against war, saying Prussia had given the satisfaction demanded by France, and that the Chamber should reflect. He sat down amid the murmers of the majority.

LONDON, July 16.—Rumors are in circulation that Russia and Prussia are in strict accord in the struggle against France.

The Prince Imperial will go with the Emperor to the Rhine frontier.

The Camp Chalons will be broken up this evening.

General Le Boeuf exchanges the war portfolio for a command in the field.

Holland declines the offer made by Prussia of an army to defend her frontier.

Edmund About will go the front as a war correspondent of the Moniteur du Soir.

LONDON, July 16.—A dispatch from Berlin says the South German States are responding to Prussia's notice of a declaration of war, and are enthusiastic in support of the Fatherland. Political difference is obliterated by the aggressions of France. Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the north coast.

LONDON, July 16, noon.—The volunteering in Prussia is extraordinary. The entire male population is demanding arms.

LONDON, July 16.—A packet showing blue lights, and supposed to be the Despatch, was passing the Isle Rock, in latitude 49 degrees, [illegible] 16 degrees 30 minutes Reverend, [illegible] from Cherbourg.

BADEN, July 16.—The Selthazar, arrived from Montevideo, reports having passed on [illegible] May 4, a black vessel, of about 1,000 tons, on fire from stem to stern. She had a cargo, which was apparently petroleum.

The Shipping Gazette feels certain of the recognition of the doctrines of the Paris Conference on privateering and blockades, and possibly the immunity of private property afloat. It also thinks England should remain neutral even if France takes Holland and Belgium. The German shipping will stay at home. The French will find no charters, and business will fall to the neutral flags. Business will be active in the neutral ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 16.—The journals this morning publish the following statement: "Eight days ago Count Bismarck sent by a special messenger to Baron Werther, the Ambassador of North Germany, an order to make no concession to the French Government. 'Do not be too much impressed. We are ready to produce the situation if possible to the 20th of July.' The journals argue from this that Prussia meant war from the beginning, and sought only to gain time.

The Emperor leaves Paris to-day for the seat of war. The Prince Imperial will accompany him. The Empress does not object. The military attendance of the Prince is in readiness.

Prince Napoleon soon arrives from Norway and will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

Last evening the artists of the various pleasure gardens received permission to sing the Marseilaise. The audience in all cases joined in amid immense excitement and enthusiasm. Last night many Senators congratulated the Emperor. Several club-houses were illuminated.

All bridges on the frontier between Belgium and France have been destroyed, so that the territory of the former shall be respected.

The Senate will vote to-day the measures voted yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, after which the declaration of war will be officially transmitted to all Governments in diplomatic relations with France.

Efforts will be made to locate the war between France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to the issue.

To-day there is a council of the Ministers at St. Cloud. Every preparation is being rushed in all directions. Great enthusiasm is manifested by both the army and the people. Many regiments are already marching for the front.

It is positively asserted that the Emperor will start at once for the field of active operations.

Before the departure of Baron Werther yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed regret on account of the conduct of Prussia, and the course Werther himself had chosen to take before the final rupture of friendly relations.

It is said that when he returned here from Ems, a few days ago, he neglected to call upon Gramont until the latter sent for him, and even then said he had nothing to communicate. This conduct created great surprise.

Rentes closes quiet. Hasted 68; 10 or 80 centimes higher than the opening.

Orelois to-day announces the opening of a subscription by the patriotic for the wounded and other sufferers in the coming struggle.

Emile Girardine sends heads the list for ten thousand francs.

The Pope wishes to proclaim the infallibility dogma on Sunday, the 24th inst. Leave of absence for three months with them be granted the fathers desiring it.

In the Corps Legislatif last evening many members of the party of the left refused to vote on the project of war submitted by the Government.

PARIS, July 16.—The proceedings in the Chamber yesterday, on the question of war, were interesting and important.

In the Corps Legislatif, Mr. Thiers, in a long speech, pronounced against the declaration of the government. He found, after all was said, that France had received satisfaction from Prussia, and war should not be made on her for a mere formality.

Prime Minister Ollivier responded to M. Thiers. He said it was impossible for the government to do otherwise than it had done.

M. Thiers again took the floor. He recalled Mexico and Sedown, and said the Government had made a new blunder.

The majority interrupted the speaker, but he proceeded amidst great agitation, when silence was restored.

M. Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia be laid before the Corps Legislatif.

M. Jules Favre seconded the motion in a long speech, asserting that France could not make war on the authority of telegraph dispatches.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that it was necessary to make war, and to do it immediately in order to give Prussia no time to arm. If any other course was pursued he could no longer remain in the ministry.

The question was then put to vote, and the demand for correspondence was rejected by 184 against 84. The Corps then adjourned till 8 o'clock in the evening. On reassembling the following projects of law were brought forward: First, to call the Garde Mobile into active service; second, to authorize the enlistment of volunteers for the term of the war; and third, to issue a demand for a loan of fifty million francs in aid of the army, and sixteen million francs in aid of the navy. After a short debate all these propositions were carried by the following vote: for, 246; against, 10.

In the Senate yesterday, after the Duke of Grammont had finished his declaration, M. Rouher asked if any Senator wished to speak. Loud cries of "No, no," followed. M. Rouher then said: "As the President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate, responding for the nation, approves the conduct of the Government. We must place our hopes in Providence, and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights."

The Emperor is expected to lead the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed the defense.

PARIS, July 16.—The Prince Napoleon arrived in Norway yesterday. He received a dispatch from Paris, and will return immediately.

The pupils of the second year of the military school at St. Cyr have been ordered to join the army, with the rank of sub-lieutenants.

The Emperor's attendants last evening received orders to depart for the seat of war forthwith.

The steamers Nassagaris and Imperial have been dispatched to Algeria to bring home the troops now operating against the rebels in that country. The Minister of Marine has ordered all vessels not useful in time of war, such as imperial yachts, &c., to be disarmed.

Great popular manifestations in favor of war were made last evening in the streets, and on the boulevard streets, and all public places were crowded to excess until after midnight. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

The Government, as soon as the result of the vote on the Infallibility dogma was known here, signed an order for the recall of troops from Rome.

The bourse opened declining, rentes 63f 60c.

Sweden will remain neutral.

Denmark, the key of the Baltic, offers to join France.

Austria will remain neutral if Russia remains neutral.

Italy is friendly to France, and has written a letter to the Emperor.

Spain will be friendly. Prim has written a letter to Napoleon.

England will be neutral.

Rome, the key of the Mediterranean, is under French control. The French army are singing the Marseillaise, and universal enthusiasm prevails.

Beneditti arrived in this city last night coming from Ems instead of Berlin. He did not receive his passports. He came to give the Emperor a verbal explanation.

Nothing positive has been ascertained as yet concerning the alliance between France and Austria. It is reported again that Austria will remain neutral.

Baron Werther, the North German Minister, and all the members of his embassy left Paris yesterday afternoon for Berlin.

The French squadron in the Mediterranean has been doubled. Vice Admiral De La Gravere is in command.

There is great activity at the War Department to-day. A large number of sealed orders have been sent in various directions.

Lord Lyons, English Minister, is still endeavoring to get his colleagues here to present a collective request for a congress of European powers to settle the question between France and Prussia.

PARIS, July 16.—France will oppose to Prussia a rifled cannon, a revolving cannon shooting 40 balls per minute, and perhaps Lyman's American gun. A dispatch from Selzbas, Rhine, about twenty-seven miles from Strasbourg, was received this afternoon, which says the Prussians entered France by way of Forbach, in the Department of Moselle, on the Wascy and Mounheim railroad, but as the Prussian force is only said to be a detached corps, little importance is attached to the movement. The French forces near the frontier are now estimated at one hundred and thirty thousand men.

It is believed that the Prussians will attack the fortified city of Metz, the capital of the department of Moselle and an important railroad center. They are moving on it from two directions—one body via Thionville and another via Kehl. It is said that the French forces on the Rhine a bridge over the Rhine near Kehl.

La Liberte says Benedittis's dispatch was not communicated to the Chambers yesterday because it contained, besides matter from Count Bismarck, projects looking to a certain alliance with France, and which may be realized to-morrow.

The Emperor returned to St. Cloud after the council of Ministers to-day.

PARIS, July 16.—The French army is concentrating at Metz. Napoleon leaves to-day for the border and will cross the Rhine immediately. Marshals MacMahon, Bazaine, and Canrobert command the divisions.

A French gun-boat flotilla is on the Rhine. Admiral Gerville who commands the Baltic fleet will immediately bombard the Prussian ports on the Baltic. The French gunboats are already in Prussian rivers. The army and navy will attack simultaneously. The French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the British Channel and awaiting orders to attack.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLI. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, JULY 17, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 660.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 16.—The Government is in hourly receipt of dispatches from all parts of Germany offering men, money, arms, horses, &c., in support of the national cause, and asserting that no sacrifice that can be made will be deemed too great for the cause of Germany.

The Government recommends Bremen as a port of refuge for German shipping.

BERLIN, July 16.—The King arrived here late last evening from Ems. His journey has been a complete ovation from the start. Passing at Coblentz he was surrounded by an immense throng of his countrymen, who greeted him with cheers. At length the King came forward and said; "I am pleased with the surprise. See to it that you behave as bravely elsewhere." On arriving at the city the King found fully 100,000 people at the station, waiting to escort him to the palace. The route lay through the splendid street Water Der Linden, which was covered with flags and grandly illuminated for the occasion. All along the march the crowd shouted, cheered and sang the national hymns. The King afterward repeatedly came forward and saluted the crowd from the palace window.

BERLIN, July 16, P. M.—An immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army is ordered.

The meeting of the Reichstag is now fixed for Tuesday next, owing to the urgency of the occasion.

ROME.

ROME, July 16.—A Liberal uprising is expected here. Fears are entertained of an attack on the city.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Viceroy of Egypt has given 40,000 Turkish pounds to the sufferers by the late conflagration.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton market heavy; middling uplands 6¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 7,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 6d@10s 6d; red winter 10s 6d@10s 9d; Western flour 25s; mixed 24s. Corn 29s 3d. Barley 4s. Peas 36s. Pork 105s. Beef 113s 6d. Lard 71s 6d. Cheese 58s. Bacon 58s. Cumberland 60s 6d for short-rib. Produce unchanged.

NEW YORK.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 16—P. M.

The excessive feeling caused by the uncertainty whether peace or war was not, has been succeeded by a quieter condition of affairs to-day. The public in Wall street, is entirely directed to the probable effect of war with Europe on American finances. This will depend largely on the duration of the disturbance, which in turn depends on the gravity of Australian movements. No news has come from Europe. After the next flush of the declaration of war, it is believed that foreign capitalists will seek investment in our country, which will tend to exert an important influence on foreign exchange. The return of any considerable amount of American securities would, perhaps, neutralize the European demand for gold.

The earliest sales of gold to-day were at 112¾, after which there was a decline to 112¾ on a report that the Government published a suspension of hostilities for eight days for negotiations, after which the prices returned to 113¼, the first recorded sale in the room, and subsequently to 113 on a denial of the above report at 4 dispatches saying that the British fleet was in motion and the down to 112¾ in London. Subsequently the fluctuations were between 113¼ and 112¾, and finally closed firm at 113@113¼. The carryings rates were 3@4¼ per cent.

The gold sold to-day was $1,414,000, representing yesterday's business. To-day's figures will, probably, be much larger.

The amount of specie to-day was $1,178,19, and for the week $8,130,857, of that of to-day about $1,000,000 was in silver.

The bank statement is most remarkable, showing an enormous increase in loans, specie and deposits. The following is the

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$265,277,813
Specie	26,795,200
Legal tenders	31,151,700
Deposits	8,491,250
Circulation	6,450,294
Net deposits	1,772,571
Reserve	58,946,950
Legal reserve	14,068,287
Loans increase	2,000,000
Do increase	133,771

The condition of the bank shows the receipts at all ports to be 9,434 bales, and the exports 19,125 bales.

The money market is easy at 4@5 per cent on call loans.

Sterling exchange is quiet at 9½@9¾.

The general feeling in Sterling is decidedly better and prices have advanced, closing very strong, though without much activity. Foreign bankers were to some extent sellers, while the bears to cover their account, when the feeling was good and the supply quite moderate. The following were the closing quotations:

Governments			
6s, 1881	109¾	Central Pacific	85¾
6s, 1881, coupon	109¾	Canton Co.	39¾
6s, 1867	109¾	Cumberland Pref.	29¾
6s, 1868	109¾	Quicksilver	29¾
10-40s	104¾	Quicksilver Pref.	58¾
Currency 6s	118¾	Pacific Mail	115¾

State securities are quiet.

Missouri	91¾	New N. Carolina	30¾
New York	103¾	Old Tennessee	70¾
New York 6s	103¾	Louisiana, New	60¾
Virginia	61	Do Levee	60¾
Old Virginia	61	Do Penitentiary	60¾
Do Coupon	61		

Pacific railroad securities are firmer; Union stock 93¾; first preferred mortgage 93¾; Central 92¾.

Rumors are afloat and blue gas, on theory that the European war will stop the shipment of iron, and the receipts of the leading railroads and the extensively [illegible] is reported to be the cause. The market was off a trifle after the close of the [illegible] room, but subsequently on Ohio and Mississippi and Northwestern. The principal declines in the afternoon were in New York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Wabash and St. Paul. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	46	Michigan Central	113¾
Cumberland	30	Illinois Central	127¾
Western Union Tel.	81¾	Chicago & Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	29¾	Pittsburg	97¾
Do preferred	58¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Pacific Mail	115¾	Toledo & Wabash	49¾
New York Central	97¾	Do preferred	79¾
Hudson River	97¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Harlem	131¾	Do preferred	58¾
Harlem & Erie	97¾	New York & Erie	41¾
Reading	97¾	Do preferred	70¾
Wells & Fargo Ex.	85¾	Michigan Southern	97¾
Adams Ex.	63¾	Toledo & Wabash	49¾
U. S. Express	45¾	Do preferred	79¾
Merchants' Union	15¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
N. Y. Central, scrip	95¾	Do preferred	119
Do	95¾	Chicago & Alton	97¾
Do preferred	110¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	93
Reading	97¾	Indianapolis & Cincinnati	97¾

Copper at Boston—Calumet 55; Copper Falls 8; Franklin 8; Hecla 68; Hancock —; Quincy 90.

EMIGRANTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,895,776
General merchandise	4,776,805
Sub-treasury bal	80,000
Carriages	10,566,359

[To the Associated Press.]

THE WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The excitement over the war news continues. Recruiting offices have already been opened in this city. At an agency in Broome street men are being enlisted for an Irish brigade to aid the French cause. James Remington, Col. Billy Wilson, Col. John W. Frey, and other noted Irish soldiers are said to be at the head of the movement. On the other hand a number of Germans are also flocking to the standard for the Fatherland to take part in the fray.

SOMETHING SENSATIONAL

will probably occur in the harbor, for there are on our waters the North German frigate Adelaide, of four hundred horse power and twenty-eight guns, and the French frigate Semiramus, and the school ship Jean Bart.

THE NEW ORLEANS FIREMEN,

who have been here on a visit, took their departure for the Crescent City at 6 o'clock yesterday evening by the Erie road. They intend stopping on route at Elmira, and they will stop at Cincinnati and Mobile on their way home from the West.

THE DELEGATION OF INDIANS

who have been sojourning here for the last few days left for their homes last night by the Erie road. They intend to stop at Buffalo for a short time, after which they will go to Chicago, and from thence to the West. They expressed themselves much pleased with their visit, and went away satisfied.

PRUSSIAN CONSUL HIRED

says no official information relative to German vessels has been received from his government, excepting a caution that they avoid French men-of-war if possible. The North German steamship Hermann, has been detained by orders from her owners in Germany. The Hamburg steamer will sail as usual next Tuesday. A German mass meeting will be held next Wednesday. The General Mail Steamship Company have asked for protection for their vessels from the United States, and will do all in their power to protect [illegible] afforded them. All European passengers have advanced freights on breadstuffs.

THE CUBAN SQUADRON.

It is stated that orders were received to-day at the navy-yard to fit out immediately all the available vessels for reinforcement to the Cuban squadron.

A NEW LINE.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are arranging to start a line to Europe forthwith.

GOLD.

One broker to-day sold nearly three million dollars' worth of gold at between 112 and 113¼, after slight fluctuations during the evening. gold closed at the Fifth-avenue Hotel to-night at 112.

HOT WEATHER.

To-day was one of the hottest of the season, the thermometer ranging above 90 in the shade. Twelve cases of sunstroke are reported, three of which were fatal.

MORTUARY.

Deaths this week, 679. A large proportion were infants.

GONE OVER.

A large number of passengers left to-day for Europe, including Revs. Dr. Newman, of Chicago, and Wilson, of Pittsburg.

U. S. A.

Gen. Jno. C. Robinson succeeds Lansing as commander of the G. A. R. in this department.

WASHINGTON.

A Tremendous Exodus from the Capital.

The New French Minister Establishes Himself.

How Porter was Snubbed in his Naval Recommendations.

The Feeling in Regard to the European War.

Etc, Etc, Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.)

THE EXODUS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The exodus since yesterday is almost without precedent. Out of three hundred Senators and members it is not believed that twenty remain, while hundreds of others, whose temporary residence here is dependent on the session of Congress, have also taken their departure. The trains last night and to-day have been of extraordinary length.

On Monday the President and his family and staff of horses leave for Long Branch. The last of next week Secretary Fish will go to his country residence on the Hudson. Secretary Boutwell will go to Massachusetts on Monday to be gone for a month or more. Secretary Belknap goes West to Iowa on Tuesday, so that by the last of next week there will be but two members of the Cabinet in the city.

THE NEW PERSIAN MINISTER

has established his legation here, and was today formally presented to the President. He designed leaving here next week for Newport to spend the heated term, but the tenor of the dispatches from France compelled him to remain here. He received important telegrams from Paris yesterday morning announcing that war had been declared against France, and to await further instructions relative to a matter he declined to intimate.

THE NAVY.

Admiral Porter declares that, in view of the war between France and Prussia, Congress ought not to have adjourned without having provided for enlisting fourteen thousand seamen for fitting out all our sea-going vessels, eighty-two in number, for the procurement of sixty fifteen-inch guns and grant generally what Secretary of the Navy recommended as to the class of vessels and guns deemed requisite for the navy. Congress has, however, preferred to cut down the extravagant estimates submitted by Porter several millions of dollars, and failed to adopt a single recommendation which he made in his report as acting Secretary of the Navy.

THE WAR NEWS.

continues to be the general theme of conversation in the War, Navy and Treasury Departments. The feeling seems to be for the triumph of Prussia, and among the higher grades of officers in the War and Navy Departments, the sympathy is for the success of the Prussian arms.

BARON GEROLT

has received dispatches to-day from Berlin relating to the war, but declines to make them public. He is engaged in enforcing the terms of the Bismarck circular, warning German vessels in American ports not to leave.

THE NEXT GREAT PARISIENNE SENSATION

will be the marriage of Don Lopes Roberts, the Spanish Minister, to Miss Terry, of New York. The lady is a native of Cuba, but has resided in New York for many years.

THE WEATHER

to-day has been oppressively warm. The thermometer has ranged from 90 to 98.

CINCINNATI.

The Proposed Industrial Convention a Failure—An Insurance Agent Sues the Company.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The Board of Trade to day tabled the resolution in a report of committee recommending the calling of an Indus rial convention during the coming Industrial Exposition. It was conceded that the convention was desirable, but the board could not see how it could send out the call without becoming responsible for too large an amount of expenditure.

J. B. Bencit, late managing agent of the Aetna Insurance Company to-day sued that company for $100,000, one half the claims as damages for breach of contract, and the other half his commission on last year's profits.

ST. LOUIS.

An Affected Lady Commits Suicide—A Man Stabbed and a Man Drowned.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Mrs. Sarah Haugh, wife of S. F. Haugh, ticket agent from Mountain Railroad, committed suicide to-day by taking arsenic. Intense suffering from a chronic disease is supposed to be the cause.

Julius Weimann, a charity passenger on the steamer Exchange from Cincinnati, jumped into the river and was drowned.

John Donglass fatally stabbed Geo. Swagegan during a fight in a saloon this morning.

The weather is intensely hot—the mercury at 3 p. m. 100, at 6 p. m. 96.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Anti-Chinese Society Organized—Monument to Gen. Baker.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16—A meeting of the Labor Association calling for organization of anti-Chinese convention, and instructed the President to inform the Chinese companies that they considered it unsafe for Calnamen to come to the United States, and request them to notify the authorities of the Chinese Empire.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic of California, yesterday, at Vallejo, it was decided to erect a monument to General Ed. Baker.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The Saratoga stakes were won by O'Donnell—McDaniel's Lexington filly second and Jerome's Kentucky filly third.

The Saratoga Cup, 2¼ miles, was won by Helmbold's bay g. Hamburg second, Glencoe third, Flora Mclver fourth and Niagara fifth. Time, 4.09½.

The three-year-old stakes, 1¼ miles, was won by Lee's chestnut colt Second, Ashville third and Chalifeothe fourth. Time, 2:40¾.

A Tin Tapper Lynched.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—On Wednesday night a young man named Thompson, who was under arrest on charge of robbing a till of his employer, Mr. Graves, at Cuba, a village in near this city, was taken from the custody of the constable by a masked party, carried to the woods and hung. Sheriff Wright, with a posse, started this morning in search of the lynchers.

The Mexican Presidency.

MEXICO, July 11, via HAVANA, July 16.—It is currently reported that President Juarez declines to be candidate for the re-election to the Presidency, and will use his influence in favor of Lerdo de Tagada. The most prominent opposition candidate is Porfirio Diaz.

Bismarck's Eye on Cuba.

[From the Boston Post.]

The development of the European difficulty seems likely to involve the United States upon the point upon which it alone has any interest. Gen. Jordan, who, although a partisan, understands more of the workings of diplomacy than any State department, is authority for the statement that Count Bismarck desirous of acquiring Cuba and that England is willing to accomplish the transfer. The probability is by way of a loan, this is the report. Bismarck's dream is to make Prussia a power on the ocean. With one paltry navy yard and no large naval possessions, the design is not likely to succeed; but with Cuba as a rich colony and valuable naval station, the views of the Prussian Premier would assume a practical form. There is no doubt that Prussia would like Cuba, and the progress of events thus far leads us to infer that some such steps as are indicated have been taken toward its acquisition. While there is but little doubt that Bismarck would not allow such an element opportunity as the approaching war to pass without due advantage of it, for the same reason that Napoleon the Third would not allow the possession of Cuba, forcing us to take that position to preserve our national doctrine regarding the encroachment of foreign powers on this continent. Even the Administration, which has bungled the whole Cuban business so badly, can hardly fail to see this.

A Louisianian writes to the Chicago Times: "Our plantations need free white men, men of the Anglo-Saxon race. Don't tell me white men can't work here, for I have been plowing this very day, and while I write my shirt is wet with perspiration. And I own 1,200 acres of land, 900 of which are cleared and in a fair state of cultivation. I have full blooded Devonshire cattle, full blooded Suffolk hogs, and enjoy life in all its essential forms. I will be any of the residents of Michigan avenue."

In Toledo the other day a fire entered a residence, went to a bedroom, and, getting upon a bed, deposited an egg between one of the pillows and the cover. Soon the egg (or bed) then partially turned the upper sheet down, deposit and left the house, announcing in her language her consternation.

THE VOODOO REVIVAL.

Fetish Rites in Louisiana—Horrorous Nocturnal Superstitions—An Ex-Chaplain Put Through.

[New Orleans Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

The past week or two has been a period of strange, wild excitement among the black people of this city. St. John's day inaugurated the annual ceremonies of the believers in the African superstition of Voudooism, and the celebration of Fetish rites generally. These ceremonies are to be kept up I am unable to say. St. John's day, however, is the principal feast, and for that occasion this year a secluded spot was selected on the shore of Lake Pontchartrain, where numerous shanties were constructed, with a principal one in the center, under cover of which the voudoo orgies were performed. These rites, as celebrated this year, do not appear to have been so extravagant and cruel as in former years. It appears they vary according to circumstances, and I have the word of a Voudoo priestess that there are occasions which require the sacrifice of a new-born infant in order to accomplish the purposes of this savage superstition. During the period of my investigations efforts were made to eradicate Voudooism, and it is certain the superstition was greatly toned down, but during late years the blacks have passed so much out of and beyond the influence of white civilization that Fetichism seems to be on the increase. It is invoked on all occasions of personal assaults or jealousies of any kind, and almost all cases of sickness are attributed to the spell of some Fetish man or woman. If St. John's fete, as the negroes call it, happens to occur during a period of excitement or when some important event has occurred or is about to occur of special interest to any considerable number of the black people, it is then the ceremonies become most imposing and, at the same time, most revolting. On this point I obtain my information from a professed Voudoo princess, and it confirms all that is said or believed by white people on the subject.

It is horrible to think that even human sacrifice is not beyond the requirements of this horrible fanaticism. On such occasions the same time, most revolting. On this point I obtain my information from a professed Voudoo princess, and it confirms all that is said or believed by white people on the subject.

It is horrible to think that even human sacrifice is not beyond the requirements of this horrible fanaticism. On such occasions as the celebration of St. John's day it is followed to be present except a chosen few. The location, strange to say, must be white, if attainable, such as ages ago to imply innocent blood. In this requirement it is said easily to be seen a horrible allusion to the crucifixion of our Saviour. When all is ready the votaries assemble in their rude temple, in the center of which is placed a large iron cauldron containing a snake. If circumstances are extraordinary, requiring actual human blood, the victim, as I am stated, must be a white infant, if it can possibly be had, and of very tender age. The officiating priestess, in a state of almost absolute nudity, and her assistants, in more or less loose garments, lead a wild and fiendish dance around the cauldron, during which the dancers, one at a time, drop out of the circle and prostrate themselves beside the cauldron. By proper appliances the snake is then forced from the cauldron to the place, and for days and nights give themselves up to feasting and the most extravagant amusements.

Such is the description given by a Voudoo priestess of the celebration of St. John's day on an occasion of extraordinary. On no occasion the rites are only varied by the omission of the sacrifice, the priestess sprinkling on the worshipers the blood of snakes or lizards. It is impossible to say how often or times human sacrifices has thus been practiced, as the greatest secrecy is observed in regard to the place of celebration on the night of St. John. The singular and mysterious disappearance of very young children every few days has led to a firm conviction in the minds of many that they were sacrificed on Voudoo altars. At this very moment the people of New Orleans are greatly excited by an instance of this kind. On the 24th of June, only a few days before St. John's day, a negro stood down, but during late years the blacks have passed so much out of and beyond the influence of white civilization that Fetichism seems to be on the increase. It is invoked on all occasions of personal assaults or jealousies of any kind, and almost all cases of sickness are attributed to the spell of some Fetish man or woman. If St. John's fete, as the negroes call it, happens to occur during a period of excitement or when some important event has occurred or is about to occur of special interest to any considerable number of the black people, it is then the ceremonies become most imposing and, at the same time, most revolting. On this point I obtain my information from a professed Voudoo princess, and it confirms all that is said or believed by white people on the subject.

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Many all then returned into the church for the purpose of making a final disposition of the little objects that had given poor Miss Lott so much trouble and magagace. One of two things must be done with them—they must either be burned to ashes or cast into running water. Accordingly a fire was made in the stove and the little vermints consigned to the flames, while the voudoo believers danced and sang around.

This completed the work. The spell was broken, Simeon Turner was free, and certainly he felt free, for he jumped and danced around, shouting and singing at the top of his voice.

Such are some of the interesting characteristics of the nation's wards in Louisiana, and I speak thus generally of them because there is not one of them, from Governor Dunn down, of whom it may not be said in a more or less under the influence of the voudoo superstition.

[From New Albany Evening Journal, yesterday.]

THE FIRE THIS MORNING.

Partial Destruction of the DePauw House—Loss Nearly Ten Thousand Dollars—Incidents and Accidents.

Shortly after 4 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from the Washington engine-house, and soon it was discovered that the fire was in the DePauw House, the largest and best hotel in the city. An immense crowd of people speedily gathered at the scene of conflagration, and for a time the excitement was intense. The fire was originating the total destruction of the building and those adjoining and near it. But the arrival of the steam fire engines, and the excellent management soon ended all fears, and gave assurance that the flames would soon be extinguished or confined to the hotel buildings.

During the past week the following transfers of real estate in Floyd county have been entered upon the books of the County Recorder:

John A. Shipley to Sallie M. Lyndall, part of nw ¼ of sec. 5, and 3 places in nw ¼ of nw ¼ of M. 3, 5.....$1,600 00

John P. Morrison to John Merriweather, 30 acres of w ½ of ne ¼ of sec. 5, 3.....400 00

Mary Kemp to John C. Beckmann, 1 fifty feet of lot 1, and lots 2 and 3 of 21 James M. Haines to Martin G. Foster, lots 1 and part of 2 and 4 of C. S. 4th Upper Floyd street, plat 55.....3,400 00

John Matters to Fred. Ellert, ¼ of lot 19 Upper Ninth street, John Conner's plat.....2,500 00

Harriet M. Worrell to B. F. & L. Coon, real in Beat 2 of Floyd county.....1,250 00

Jas. Adams to Simeon Strobel, s 33 feet of lot 28, Upper Fifth street.....200 00

Simeon Strobel to Charles Adams, feet of lot 26, Upper Fifth street.....1,000 00

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 17.

DeHaven's great circus will host its canvas on Patterson's lot to-morrow week.

The corn crop between this place and Utica has not been excelled for many years.

Services in the M. E. Church South at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m.

The influx of population to Jeffersonville has been considerable the past week.

Clark county paid $6,000 income tax for the year 1869.

R. H. Timmons, government engineer, is rejoicing in a bouncing little girl, weighing 10 pounds.

Police business continues exceedingly dull. Judge Mathews had but one case before him yesterday morning.

Persons coming in from the country state that the rains have damaged the wheat and oats to considerable extent.

The Democratic candidates contemplate having a meeting in Charlestown soon, for general consultation as to the manner in which the ensuing canvass shall be conducted.

The evening services in St. Paul's, Episcopal, will be held this evening at half past five o'clock instead of half past seven, as heretofore.

Dr. Austin, rector of St. Paul's Church, will hold divine services in the Southern State prison this afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the benefit of the convicts of the prison.

The extreme hot weather is seriously affecting the carpenters in the shipyards. A number of them were unable to work yesterday, in consequence of sickness caused by the heat of Friday.

Some days since John Miller, a farmer living seven miles from this city, on the Charlestown road, was run down by a horse and suddenly. Whether the cause was [illegible] work or poison has not yet been determined.

P. T. Nixon, mail agent on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and Mr. Simmonds, a commission merchant in Louisville, formerly citizens of Jeffersonville, have returned and are again located in this city.

Prof. S. C. Hobbs, State superintendent of Public Instruction, will deliver a lecture on education in Wall-street M. E. Church at 4 p. m. to-day. In the evening at the same place he will deliver a Bible address. The public generally are invited.

Several philanthropic ladies and gentlemen are conducting a Mission Sunday-school in Slabtown, which is under the charge of Wall-street M. E. church. The persons having the enterprise in charge contemplate erecting a Sunday-school building ere long.

The M. E. Church South, under its auspices a very interesting Sunday-school of sixty scholars, which meets every afternoon at 3½ o'cl

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY.

[illegible]

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Daily Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

All advertisements, except for established business houses, [illegible] bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

[illegible]

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for. The charge to be specified by the correspondent.

Notice to Candidates.

[illegible] communications recommending candidates [illegible] be charged for. Matter of this description [illegible] of a purely private and business [illegible] relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the Courier-Journal, and discriminations being at once [illegible] and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

In Haddam, Kansas, a lone Congregational [illegible] has organized two Sunday-schools, one [illegible].

The Cumberland Presbyterians report 23 Synods, 100 Presbyteries, 2,000 churches, 1,-[illegible] ministers, and 150,000 communicants, of whom 10,000 were added last year.

The Southern Presbyterians contributed [illegible] to foreign missions, an advance of [illegible] per cent. Nearly one-half of their 1,450 churches contributed nothing.

The United Presbytery of Western Missouri has adopted a resolution instructing sessions [illegible] "promiscuous dancing."

The Bishop of Manchester, in answer to a request for his opinion, decided that in the English Church the black preaching-gown is illegal, but that flowers on the altar are legal.

From the year 1860 to 1869 the membership in all the Methodist Episcopal churches in the city of Cincinnati increased two. The city was detached from the circuit and became a station in 1813.

The total affirmative of the ministerial vote for lay delegation in the Methodist Church was 4,945, and the negative 1,589, giving the measure 45 more votes than the necessary three-fourths.

Among the Universalists "Children's Sunday" is becoming an established institution. It is usually appointed in May or June, and is made the occasion for the infant baptisms for the year.

Since the organization of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, in 1833, it has employed [illegible] missionaries, of whom 242 were ministers, 67 laymen, 324 wives of missionaries, and 105 unmarried ladies.

Rev. Dr. Buckman, of Charleston, South Carolina, the oldest Lutheran minister living, has just written a letter to the General Synod, urging a union of the different branches of that church in Europe and America.

At the instance of Mr. Spurgeon, two delegates have been appointed to attend the Evangelical Alliance in New York next September, one of them an open communion and the other a close communion Baptist.

The Jewish temple on Fifth avenue, New York, is the only church in that city that fastens its doors to keep the audience during public service. The vestry of Trinity church rescinded the order of that kind recently enforced.

The British Wesleyans count this year [illegible] members in full connection; 20,407 [illegible] 33,000 [illegible] candidates for the ministry, and not one bishop.

Rev. Mr. Pierce, the Methodist minister, just sent to Salt Lake City, has started [illegible].

Twelve of the army chaplains in Canada are Roman Catholics, while but four thousand of the three thousand soldiers are members of the Catholic Church. There is but one Protestant chaplain, and he occupies the place temporarily.

A Jew in Hanover, Germany, recently refused to [illegible] of the congregation. The father appealed to the courts, and the congregation was directed to gather the sense.

The late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church set off all the colored members and preachers into a separate General Conference, with full and equal power to elect bishops, and observe all the functions of a Church of Christ.

A number of the churches in New York [illegible] services at 8 o'clock, [illegible]. They thus avoid [illegible] from the gas, [illegible] at a later hour. In every [illegible] gives entire satisfaction.

[illegible] of New York, in accordance [illegible] of the other four Episcopal [illegible] the State, will soon issue a call for [illegible] next October, to organize the [illegible] Council authorized by the late General Convention, and so bitterly opposed by [illegible].

Rev. C. H. Malcom has issued a circular inviting Baptists to sign a declaration of faith in [illegible] Baptist doctrines, but allowing "[illegible]" as to terms of communion. He [illegible] including one college president and four D. D.s, have signed his [illegible].

The Campbellites are trying to agree upon an appropriate name by which their Church shall be known. A writer in the Apostolic Times objects to the names Disciples, Saints, [illegible] and Christians, and says that the [illegible] will be between the "Church of God" and the "Church of Christ."

The statement that there are but forty [illegible], of all denominations, in Texas engaged actively in their profession is contradicted. It is said that there are eighty or ninety Baptist ministers, probably as many Methodist, and nearly forty of other denominations exclusively engaged in ministerial work.

Stephen Griffith, of Danville, Illinois, an old-time Methodist, now eighty years of age, is acting as his own executor, and making full distribution of his property, so that his estate will be beyond the reach of probate or chancery. Among his gifts is a donation of $10,000 to the Methodist Church Extension Society.

The committee on the State of religion in the [illegible] General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, reported that during last year there was an increase of one particular Synod, one classis, eighteen churches, twenty ministers, eight hundred and sixty-four families, and two thousand six hundred and forty-eight communicants. They had four hundred and [illegible] more received on confession of faith than last year.

The Catholics are making great efforts to educate and Christianize the colored people. Already they have two hundred thousand children in their schools in the South, and they are multiplying the schools very rapidly. The Theological Seminary for the education of black priests in Rome, is well sustained with money and pupils.

At a recent meeting of the New Hampshire Unitarian Association, the President being absent, Mrs. J. F. Lovering, of Concord, the wife of a clergyman, was called on to preside, "which," says the Christian Register, "she [illegible] a most able, graceful and [illegible] manner, to the delight and entire [illegible] all present."

Rev. Joseph Anderson, of Jacksonville, Florida, who was a delegate to the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, but hindered from attending by [illegible] strongly urges the union of the Methodist Churches. He believes [illegible] the Methodist North and South [illegible] thousand ministers could be supplied to meet pressing demands, and three hundred thousand dollars could be saved that are now expended in sustaining separate [illegible] that are unnecessary.

Rev. Mr. Severance, a missionary of the Presbyterian Church to Mexico, writes from [illegible] congregations are [illegible] of that country. The labors of Miss Rankin in that field for the last twenty years have been as "bread cast upon the waters." [illegible] who had passed through his course of study for a priest in the Roman Catholic Church, has just become a [illegible], and great hopes are indulged of [illegible] among his people.

The bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church in the United States met in council in Columbus, Ohio, last week, to review the work of the past year, and perfect plans for the year to come. The church numbers 350,000 communicants, [illegible] preachers, 1,000 traveling and 5,000 local preachers, 150,000 scholars in the Sunday-schools, and $5,000,000 in church property. Six of the seven bishops were present, and expressed the opinion that the interests of the colored people require the maintenance of their separate church organization. The results of the past year and the prospects for the future were regarded as very encouraging.

The Recall of Mr. Motley.

There is a general desire to know why Mr. Motley has been recalled from England and Mr. Frelinghuysen appointed in his place. There are certainly reasons enough why he should have been recalled, but what are the President's reasons? As the New York World very truthfully says, the surprising thing in reference to Mr. Motley is not that he is removed, but that he was ever appointed. He is a mere man of letters and a snob, and, although a man of letters, if he possesses other qualifications, may be a useful minister, a parasite of the English aristocracy is fatally disqualified when a controversy is pending which requires a resolute assertion of American claims and a firm demand for redress. A man whose besetting weakness is social vanity, who is born to truckle to and fawn upon people of higher consideration than himself, and who values a diplomatic position chiefly as a passport to foreign society, was a preposterous selection for Minister to England with the Alabama controversy still pending. Besides the ingrained snobbishness of Mr. Motley's character, he was intellectually unfit for conducting such a controversy. The discussion involves some of the most recondite questions of international law, and Mr. Motley has neither the aptitudes nor the equipment of a lawyer. He neither possesses the weapons nor knows how to handle them. If any of General Grant's appointments could be wonderful, it would be a wonder that Mr. Motley was selected for our most important diplomatic post, and a wonder that he has not been sooner removed. Secretary Fish has had no confidence in Mr. Motley from the first. Being unwilling to trust him with the Alabama negotiations, and yet compelled to acquiesce in his mission, Secretary Fish early decided to procure, if possible, a transfer of the negotiations from London to Washington. We accordingly find, in the correspondence sent to the Senate yesterday, that Mr. Motley was instructed to make a proposal to that effect to the British Government.

The World suggests that it must have been mortifying to Mr. Motley's vanity to be thus belittled, and made the medium of communicating to Lord Clarendon the fact that his own Government thought him unfit for the most important duties of his position. He, of course, did not perform this distasteful duty with much zeal or alacrity. His pride of importance would naturally lead him to prefer that the Alabama negotiations should not be resumed, rather than have the most important business of his mission taken out of his hands and transferred to Washington. Mr. Motley obeyed his instructions, but he obeyed them in a perfunctory manner, with a secret wish that Secretary Fish's request would be rejected. And rejected it was; but in a form which strictly saved the pride both of Mr. Motley and the Secretary of State. Lord Clarendon, instead of objecting to the transfer of the negotiations to Washington, objected to their renewal at all, on the ground that the two governments were not likely to agree. The wishes and interests of the Government at Washington were in obvious conflict with the wishes and interests of its envoy in London. Gen. Grant and Mr. Fish reasonably desire the credit of settling the Alabama controversy, but Mr. Motley recoiled from the mortification of having it settled by other hands than his. His too susceptible vanity would lead him to go as far as he dared in playing the dog in the manger, and prevent others from reaping the credit of negotiations which he could not conduct. In this collision of personal ambitions, it was a diplomatic necessity that he should be recalled.

Of Mr. Motley's successor the World writes thus: "Mr. Frelinghuysen is a man of character and ability who will grow in public esteem in proportion as he is better known. Until his short term of service in the Senate he had merely a local reputation in his own State, but as a Senator he immediately showed himself the peer of the older members of that body. He is a clear, vigorous, fair-minded debater, and had he remained in the Senate, he was in a fair way to become one of its most distinguished members. He will doubtless be confirmed without opposition, and will prove competent for all the duties required of him in the new post to which he is so suddenly elevated. It is small praise, though praise well deserved, to say that, despite Mr. Frelinghuysen's inexperience, this is the fittest diplomatic appointment General Grant has yet made."

The Foreign Combatants.

The New York World takes pretty much the same view of the foreign situation as that taken by the Courier-Journal in its issue of yesterday. The World says very truly that the war between France and Prussia must really, and not metaphorically, change the face of Europe, and adds that it becomes important that Americans should clearly define to themselves the probable outlines, limits, and objects of the conflict. It continues:

The chief cannot possibly be the sole combatants engaged. A war between France and Prussia need by no means be a war between France and Germany; for Prussia is not now, and in the event of a great war with France is less likely than ever to become, identical with Germany. But into the vortex of such a war the smaller States at least are quite certain to be drawn; and there is even good reason to believe that negotiations are now going on, if indeed they have not a ready been completed, with the object of enlisting [illegible] from the outset of such a war, upon the side of France.

Those States, the World continues, are Holland, Denmark, and Belgium; and it is with Holland and with Denmark that France, as we believe, is at this moment contracting very serious military and political engagements. Stem-words and kindred roots of speech may furnish theorists with fanciful programmes for the recomposition of imaginary nationalities out of actual nations. But neither the Jutes of Denmark nor the Frisians of Holland look with complacency upon the prospect opened before their respective countries by the absorbing ambition of the monarchy of the Hohenzollerns. By the aggressive policy of Count Bismarck Denmark has already seen herself cut off from the life of the Continent, and reduced to the condition, politically if not geographically, of an island in the Baltic Sea. By the same policy Holland feels her own independence daily and hourly menaced. If the Prussians are to put their own interpretation upon the maxim that the Rhine must be a German river, it is logically clear to the descendants of the burghers who made the Netherlands the cradle of liberty that the Rhine must cease to be a Dutch river. Long ago, in the quarrel of Neufchatel, the Swiss were warned that Prussia only bides her time to abolish the Helvetic character of that mighty stream. It is a longer cry from Berlin to Schwytz than from Berlin to Rotterdam, however, and, Nimeguen and Arnheim are disagreeably nearer to Cologne and Dusseldorf than are Bale and Schaffhausen to Bingen and to Coblenz. The sea-front of Holland, too, her capacious ports, her sturdy and skillful mariners, her fair foreign colonies, her accumulated wealth, make her a more tempting prize than the glaciers of Switzerland to a power whose immediate necessities impel her particularly to increase her maritime resources. For Denmark to act with France against Prussia is to obtain indemnity for the past. For Holland to act with France against Prussia is to obtain security for the future.

The case of Belgium, the World says, differs from that of either of these powers. Though the Belgian nationality is a thing of yesterday and the work, in the main, of France herself as her first effort towards breaking the cordon drawn about her by her allied conquerors in 1815; and though there is much, both in the past history of Belgium and in the affinities of race and speech which exist between the Belgians and the French, to make an union of the lesser country with the greater neither strange nor impolitic, it is very improbable that any steps towards initiating such an union will be taken by France at the outset of a war like that now impending over her.

All the influences which draw Holland and Denmark towards a French alliance in a Franco-Prussian quarrel, the World concludes, deter Belgium as decidedly from an alliance with either France or Prussia. Her strength will be to sit still. The exigencies of war may indeed, and probably will, compel one or the other of the contending powers to violate her neutrality. That neutrality was created at a time when France really was curbed, with the express intent of curbing France, and by a combination of powers long since broken up for the purpose of maintaining a policy long since abandoned. But it is still an European fact, however, and it will doubtless be the aim both of the French and of the Prussians so to open their terrible game of war as to make the violation of Belgian neutrality by either power a weapon against the other.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Strongholds Invading Armies Will Have to Encounter.

COLOGNE AND LUXEMBOURG.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The possession of the Prussian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine has long been the favorite dream of French ambition. Geographically these provinces may be said to belong properly to the Empire, the Rhine forming a natural boundary between France and Germany; but the [illegible] population of the coveted districts is German rather than French in its sympathies as well as in its language. For many years both Powers have devoted immense sums of money to the strengthening of the frontiers and their respective lines of approach. The following article, prepared by a correspondent in Dresden who has devoted much time to a minute personal examination of the localities, describes the principal fortresses which an invading army from either side will have to encounter:

The Prussian frontier crosses the Rhine a few miles below Emmerich, and as long as Holland maintains a strict neutrality in all German and French complications, the topography of the Netherlands cannot belong to the subject of this paper. The country along the Rhine is very flat as far as Cologne, and the first large mountains are the Eifel, on the left bank, and the Seven on the right. The plains are fertile, and favorable to the moving as well as the subsisting of armies.

Wesel is the first Prussian stronghold on the Rhine, and lies on the right bank, just below the mouth of the Lippe, commanding both rivers. The works were commenced by Napoleon and finished by Prussia. They consist of an irregular bastioned rampart with large ravelins, a few outworks, a strong citadel on the south front, and Fort Blucher at the head of the pontoon-bridge which crosses the river at this point. The garrison of Wesel numbers at ordinary times nearly 6,000 men, while the whole population is only 16,000.

Dusseldorf is no stronghold, but enjoys the best of communications, by rail and otherwise, to the four points of the compass. A pontoon bridge crosses the river, and a considerable body of troops is now stationed there.

COLOGNE.

Cologne has a beautiful stone bridge, for both steam cars and carriages, beside a pontoon bridge and a steam ferry, and is a great railroad center. Its military importance is derived from these facts, together with its position relative to the confines of the great plain in which it stands, and to the passes on the southwest. From the camp of a Roman legion it has grown to a city of 120,000 inhabitants. Its garrison, with that of Deutz, just across the river, amounts to 7,000 men. The works consist of a well-preserved wall, with a deep ditch, and an advanced line of isolated forts, similar, but inferior, to those about Paris. There are 11 of these forts, and Deutz has a strong bridge-head, with some additional defensive works, but none are advanced sufficiently to protect the city and the bridge from the long-range fire of modern ordnance. In the present state of affairs, the reduction of Cologne would seem quite a practicable undertaking, so long as it is not commanded by an army competent to take the open field. Such an army, however, could be rapidly assembled there, unless active operations at other points should divert them. If Cologne were once possessed by an invading army, a comparatively secure line of operations could be projected, which should follow a macadamized road through a practicable country, either to Cassel or to Hanover.

Drusus thought it necessary to fortify Bonn, but modern warfare does not seem to require it, since the ordnance and trains of these days require good roads and open line of communications, such as could not pass west of the Eifel Mountains without being in great danger from the garrison at Cologne.

Two small rivers flow northward between Aix la Chapelle and Cologne—the Erft emptying a little above Dusseldorf into the Rhine, and the Roer, emptying at Roermonde into the Meuse. These are the only obstacles between the frontier and the Rhine, in an Aix la Chapelle-Cologne line of operations. The Erft cannot seriously impede the advance of an army, but the Roer offers special facilities for a line of defense from Duren Julich, across the two principal carriage roads and the railroad. The Meuse, with its forts at Maestricht and Venlo, secures the frontier north of Aix la Chapelle, so long as Holland remains friendly to the North German Bund. That Aix la Chapelle, though unfortified, is a point of considerable strategic importance, will appear from a mere glance at the topography of Eastern Belgium. The Ardennen Wald, covering very irregular mountains and valleys and streams, offers an army no favorable eastward passage at any point between Luxembourg and Liege. From Liege a railroad and an excellent macadamized road pass through Aix la Chapelle to Cologne. From Brussels to Liege the communication is direct and easy. From Paris to Liege the old and often-traveled road, via Valenciennes, Mons and Brussels, is the most favorable, and Valenciennes, le Quesnoy and Maubeuge could serve as an excellent base of operations if necessary. Another practicable route is via Mezieres, or Recroy, and the Meuse. But whether an invasion of German territory across the Belgic frontier may be expected at all, in a war between France and Germany, must depend principally on the attitude Belgium assumes toward the belligerents.

The Argonne forest furnishes an excellent barrier against any invading army which may enter France on a Metz-Verdun-Paris line of operations. The principal and most direct passage is via St. Menehould, and this is the one which was forced by the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick, much to the discredit of its defenders. Dumouriez was so impressed with the advantage of the passes that he exclaimed, on occupying them, *"Voila les Thermopyles de la France!"*

FORTRESSES.

Verdun, Montmedy and Longwy are all strongly fortified, and ought to detain any invader long enough to allow an army to gather on the Meuse or in the passes of the Argonne forest. Metz, however, is the most important strategic point in this part of France, and, when the works now building are completed, will be the strongest fortress. A strong wall, with bastions, incloses a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants, and is garrisoned by 10,000 men. The fortifications are irregular, but were very strong even before the war of 1866, and since then important works have been laid out and carried forward to an advanced stage on four commanding sites. These allow for the improved range of the latest ordnance, as well as for the destructive force of modern projectiles. Two permanent bridges span the Moselle at this point, where is also the confluence of the Seille. The Moselle itself sends out an arm which incloses a part of the town, and is called the navigable Moselle, since the principal stream is interrupted. In case of a siege, the water can be sufficiently raised in the streams to inundate the low ground on the south and southwest sides of the town, making those fronts doubly sure. From Metz, rail and carriage roads lead down the left bank of the river, a day's march to Thionville, crossing the Orne by separate bridges, which may both be commanded by a battery posted on the opposite bank of the Moselle.

Thionville is a small town inclosed by regularly laid out works, with six bastions and ravelins, and covered by ten advanced lunettes. The river is bridged here, and forms an island in the center, which is strongly fortified. The bridge is also defended by a strong bridge head, with three bastions and two ravelins. Commanding elevations on either side of the river invite the enemy's batteries. The value of Thionville, if captured, might be very great, so long as Metz should remain intact, unless as a secondary base for a corps of observation, since Thionville and Metz together form a base for operations on the Moselle line, Metz being far the stronger and still enjoying easy communication with the east as well as with the south and west.

The Moselle furnishes the most direct possible line of operations between France and Prussia; it runs, indeed, almost on the direct line between Berlin and Paris; and whichever party should undertake an invasion would require a strong special reason for operating on any other line. We have found the French part of the Moselle and the neighboring districts to be strongly guarded, and we now come to an examination of the German defenses of the Moselle line.

LUXEMBOURG.

Luxembourg was Holland's strongest fortress, and for guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering and supporting an invasion of France, no better position can be found. The dismantling of the work was nevertheless consented to as the price of peace. Yet the work of destruction is so partial, or advances so slowly, as still to be the cause of complaint. And this is not surprising, for though the Prussian soldiers are relieved from the streets and walls, and two or three roads have been opened through the ramparts on the weaker side, yet the outward aspect of the rugged eastern face has not changed in a single feature; and in case of war, the first body of troops to reach the town would soon fortify the points now exposed, and then enjoy all the advantages of one of the strongest places in Europe. Yet this strength is more natural than artificial, and no combination of powers can expect to raise nature's bulwarks by a mere word, even though it be a more just word than that which doomed this fortress. Can either Holland or Prussia be required to fill up at enormous cost the immense ravine which almost encircles the great fortress, or to blow up the casements hewn in the face of the living rock on which the city is built? If not, then Luxembourg must remain for ages considerably stronger than either Vicksburg or Jerusalem—which latter it much resembles.

The only well-advanced Prussian fortress for the defense of the Rhine at the frontier is Saarlouis—a small and antiquated work on the Saar, the chief tributary of the Moselle. This is entirely inadequate to the demand for an advanced post to hold the enemy in check while the army is mobilised and brought forward, or for a base of operations against Metz, Thionville, Verdun and Paris. Very important and practicable roads lead from here to Metz, Treves, Mayence, Manheim and Landau. The unfortified town of Saarbruck boasts of a similar junction of excellent macadamized roads leading to all of these important military points. It is proposed to build several single forts in the most important passes of this district, as we learn from Lieutenant Widdern, a German officer, to whom we are indebted for many careful topographical delineations, as well as for narratives of the Rhine campaigns between 1792 and 1815. Widdern believes the Rhine should be defended as far forward as possible, declaring the Germans unworthy to possess it, if they would seek to defend it only standing behind it. He looks upon the valley of the Moselle, in the vicinity of Treves, as the Paris gate of Germany, and laments that it is so carelessly left open. He advocates the restoration of Montroyal, as a substitute for Luxembourg. The former stronghold was razed in obedience to the terms of the peace of Ryswick. It lay on the river, about 33 miles below Treves, in a position strong by nature, and commanding not only all water and land communications along the Moselle, but also the road over the Hundsruck to Bingen.

The strongest defensive point on the Rhine is Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Coblenz and the mouth of the Moselle. This is an elaborate fortress, laid upon, or hewn into, a rocky bluff, which proudly lifts itself 370 feet above the right bank of the river, and overlooks a large landscape to the west and south. On the northeast, however, are higher hills, which ascend gradually from the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, and from which the fortress can be bombarded with great facility. The writer of this was positively and persistently refused permission to examine this exposed side of the fortress, or even to take the view therefrom. This delicacy can hardly be to conceal the strength of the place. Yet it is stated that two or three lines of bastioned works have been skillfully engineered and thoroughly built on the weak side, so that the Prussian engineers pronounce it as strong as the faces more favored by nature. This is quite possible, for the western face has also an evident element of weakness in the high walls, built of small and irregular stones, to enlarge the area of the fortress and to present a more regular front. These walls are not calculated to resist modern projectiles, and will surely be battered down with dispatch as soon as the enemy's guns get into position within range. Whether such damage would affect the tenability or only the beauty of the fortress is open to question. The bomb-proofs are represented as very strong, and would perhaps not be weakened though all the artificial walls were broken up and rolled down into the Rhine. It is ominous, however, that admission to all of the interior covered parts of the fort is also refused to strangers. In 1681 the French entered the fortress from the northeast side with very little difficulty, having first created a diversion for the garrison. Later, the Directory laid siege to the stronghold, and after three failures finally captured it. We are given to understand that a failure of supplies was the occasion of the surrender. But some persons say that Col. Faber, who commanded the place during the siege acknowledged that the French cannon had wrought irreparable mischief, and made the post untenable, and that the failure of supplies scarcely hastened the surrender. The French blew up the whole fort upon their evacuation, after which Prussia devoted ten years to the restoration and perfection of the works, so that now they ought to survive as much fire as did Fort Sumter. Ehrenbreitstein admits a garrison of fourteen thousand men, and its magazines will hold provisions enough for this force for five years. A well in the rock furnishes an unfailing supply of water. At the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, at the water's edge, is a new casemated work, nearly finished, which is intended to be bomb-proof and is designed to sweep the river at short range, where the guns of the fort would be harmless on account of the great depression of aim required. Fort Asterstein lies on the same side of the river, a little to the south. It is a separate fort of considerable strength, is situated on a moderate elevation, and is itself supported by three small outworks.

BISMARCK.

A New York Newspaper Leader on the Great Prussian.

[From the New York Standard.]

Notwithstanding the overshadowing eminence on which stands Napoleon III, it is evident that thinking minds are at this moment occupied in studying Bismarck, rather than in contemplating the Bonaparte representative. Count Bismarck is the only European statesman who has dared to oppose his schemes of national unity, his king, his country and his personal reputation to that dog-in-the-manger spirit of aggrandizement which has characterized, for the last fifteen years, the policy of the Second Empire. As a nominally responsible minister, he has again and again flung down the gauntlet and has offered the Emperor of the French so direct a provocation to war that all Europe has stood aghast at his temerity, and marveled while they sneered at the sapineness of his Imperial antagonist. He has transformed the Prussia of his youth, a poor imitation of a second-rate power, into the controlling State of the most powerful European confederation of modern days.

The principal charge brought against him is that, though advocating German Unity, he persistently opposes German liberty. That this is true, the political occurrences in Germany during the last five years fully demonstrate. Bismarck has fought, and will fight again, for a United Germany, but it must be Germany the trunk and Prussia the head of the Confederacy. He will not tolerate in reality, though he can make an appearance of tolerating, any assumption of equivalent power on the part of any other of the Confederate States. Any proposition from them is almost certain to meet with opposition from him when independently offered, but may possibly meet with his approval if placed under the shadow of the Prussian wing. Count Bismarck is the representative of an idea, but he is not truly a man of ideas; and so far, he is no true German. Unlike the late Lord Derby, but like the present Mr. Disraeli, he is a sentimentalist as regards patriotism. He would like it, did it suit his whim—his fancy. He is willing to prostitute patriotism to his own ends. He has done so, in so far as he has striven to prostrate the one idea of his fellow-countrymen, German Unity, at the foot of that God Bismarck, which, with the recklessness of a Nebuchadnezzar, he has allowed his selfish vanity to raise on high. He worships not at the shrine of ancestral tyranny, but ancestral tyranny is the sweet smelling incense which he offers at the shrine of patriotism. He represents territorial seigniority—not in broad acres, for his personal estate is not imposing in its vastness, but he is the political stronghold, the avowed mouthpiece of territorial influence. His views on the land question are almost identical with those of Mr. Disraeli; and he so far coincides with that pliant gentleman's ideas on popular representation as to think that it is not a great popular institution, but a gracious permission on the part of a beneficent Government. In Bismarck's character there is much that is attractive; much that, to the American mind, is repelling. He is one of those curious mixtures of whom we are likely to know more from history than from the present. In his public life he is hard, obstinate, and implacable. In his private life, if we are to judge from George Von Hesekiel, he is an amiable, affectionate country gentleman. But there are millions of Germans ready to assert that his political life is a direct contradiction of his private life. In their eyes his only good quality is the bull-dog courage with which he has so far frustrated French Imperial intrigue.

The Rhine—Napoleon's National Slogan.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A generation ago Victor Hugo wrote a book on the Rhine, in which, besides giving the most fascinating and poetic of all descriptions of that famous stream, he cried out, "France, take back the Rhine," as he stood at the tomb of Hoche, who was buried on the shores of that river, and whose grave is to this day pointed out to the curious tourist.

Napoleon, the bitter enemy of Hugo, has tried on several occasions to make of this cry a national slogan to call to his support all parties in France. The Rhine is, according to many Frenchmen, the "natural boundary" of France. The Germans, whom the Emperor would like to make his subjects, however, do not agree with him. The people of the German Rhenish provinces are German in language, tastes, and feelings, and have no admiration of Napoleon III, or his policy. Belgium, with its French-speaking population and with but forty years of national existence to overturn, would be a much easier acquisition for France.

France already owns the west bank of the Rhine from a few miles north of Basle, in Switzerland, to the frontier of the Palatinate at Lauterburg. The possession of the last named district would add to the list of French cities Spires, with its old Cathedral, and the fortified places of Landau and Neustadt, besides a large number of smaller towns and villages. In Rhenish Prussia—speaking always of the western shore of the Rhine—the first town of importance is Worms, associated with the name of Luther. After passing over the flat, highly cultivated district through which the Rhine here sluggishly rolls along, the towers and bridges of Mayence loom in sight. This is a city of strategic and historic importance. Shortly further on is Bingen; and there begins the marvelous scenery which has given to the Rhine such world-wide celebrity, and has made familiar the names of such trifling, though picturesque, hamlets as Oberwesel, St. Goar, Boppart, Andernach, Bacharach, Remagen and the like. Midway among these is Coblentz, overlooked by "Ehrenbreitstein's castled height," and still further down the stream is the collegiate town of Bonn.

To add all these to the long list of French towns would certainly be a splendid gain to France; this is what is meant when Frenchmen cry with Victor Hugo, "Take back the Rhine." It is, however, a large enterprise, and not likely to succeed.

The Detroit Horror.

The Detroit Free Press thus describes one of the scenes of the murder of Mrs. Phillips and her daughter in that city, an account of which appeared in our telegrams a few days since: "Passing in at the front door there was found a cozy little parlor, neat and comfortably furnished, and, standing in the next door, you had a sight through the sitting-room and kitchen that could scarcely be more shocking. The floor of the first room was covered so deep with blood and water that a board was laid down to step on, and all around were clots of gore, splashes of blood, and the evidence of the fire. Into the kitchen, and you saw the same sights, only less water and more blood. The furniture was tossed about, straw and cinders covered the floor, and right in the center of the room, just in front of the bed, was a pool of blood a yard square and seemingly an inch deep, just where the daughter had fallen and remained until dragged out. In this room was the coffined form of the mother, not yet taken away when our reporter visited the scene."

COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 15.

Present—Chas. R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Hackett, Jacob, McAteer, Watling, Walton and Pentz.

Mr. Dupuy, from Revision Committee, reported an ordinance concerning inspections and the fees therefor, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance repealing ordinance No. 18, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance [illegible] public weighing by private weighers for fee or reward, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance regulating the erection and maintenance of platform and stock scales on or in the streets or alleys, and prescribing fees and duties of those who keep the same, which was read a second time, when Mr. Jefferson moved to amend by striking out "one year" and inserting "six months" as the time for removal of the same. Mr. Jefferson subsequently moved to amend by making the time of removal twelve months, excepting upon those streets which are ordered to be reconstructed and upon those streets that are to be repaired upon the order of the Mayor, within ten days after said notice shall have been served upon the parties owning said scales, which last amendment was concurred in, and the ordinance as amended was passed.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance of the Board prescribing the duties of City Attorney, with a substitute therefor from the Board of Aldermen, reported against; the substitute, when the same was rejected, and the Revision Committee was appointed a committee of conference thereon.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance concerning the transfer of real estate in the city of Louisville, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance to license butchers, which was read once and referred to Revision Committee.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen establishing the rates of license for taverns and coffee-houses and prescribing conditions upon which applications for license shall be made, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen prescribing the conditions for obtaining licenses, and regulations of taverns and places for retailing liquors, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Dupuy, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen requiring bonds to be given by keepers of taverns and coffee-houses, and prescribing the form thereof, and the form of the certificate of license, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Kaye, from Street Committee E. D., reported an ordinance for improving part of an alley from the east side of Floyd to the west side of the alley in the rear of Preston street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, being the first alley north of Breckinridge street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for improving part of an alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, and being the first alley north of Breckinridge street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for improving part of an alley from the north side of the first alley north of Breckinridge to south side of the first alley south of College street and between Brook and Floyd streets, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance for improving part of an alley from the east side of Brook to the west side of Floyd street, and between College and Breckinridge streets, being the first alley south of College street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance requiring persons owning ground within the limits of the city, who shall have laid out, or who may hereafter lay out, any streets, alleys, or public thoroughfares, to deliver copies of the same and have the same recorded, which was read once and recommitted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a grade of Brent street, from Broadway to Hutchings' line, which was approved.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution allowing the Street Inspectors' report (Eastern District) from 1st of April to 12th of May, amounting to $270 0, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a grade map of the alley running east from Campbell, between Chestnut and Keller streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District, viz:

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving part of an alley from Campbell street to Vonderheide's east line, and between Chestnut and Keller streets.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving a part of Brent or Wenzel street, from the south side of Broadway to Hutchings' northwest line.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley by reconstruction, from Second to Third street, and between Guthrie and Chestnut streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley by reconstruction, from Preston to Jackson street, and between Main and Market streets.

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of Second street, from the north side of Main street to the south side of Jefferson street.

An ordinance for reconstructing a part of Main street, from the east side of Wenzel street to east side of Ohio street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley by reconstruction, from First to East street and between Walnut and Green streets.

An ordinance to pave and improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Gallagher street between Campbell and Wenzel streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jackson street from the north side of Washington to the south side of Fulton street.

An ordinance for improving the first alley north of Breckinridge street, and running from Floyd street east to a 20-foot alley.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Floyd to Preston street, and between Jefferson and Market streets.

An ordinance for improving an alley from College to Breckinridge street and between Floyd and Preston streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from the south side of Jacob to the north side of College street.

An ordinance for improving the first alley south of College and running from Floyd street east to a 20-foot alley.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from the south side of College to the north side of Breckinridge street, and between First and Second streets.

An ordinance for improving, by reconstruction, part of an alley from the west side of First street to the east side of Brook street, and between Market and Main streets.

An ordinance to protect the sidewalks and streets of the city of Louisville.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Gray street, between Floyd street and Preston street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Floyd street, between Walnut street and the alley north of Walnut street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Preston street, and from Fulton street south to the end of Beargrass bridge.

An ordinance authorizing the City Engineer to grant permits to property owners.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution allowing L. H. King $36 82 for paving intersections, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution allowing the report of the Pump Inspector, Eastern District, $137 31 expenses for April, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the repairs of Preston street, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. H. McClintock $288 40, salaries of persons in Engineer's Department, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, presented a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for a sewer in Chestnut street, from Floyd to Twelfth, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution for a sewer in Fifth street, from Main to Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution for a sewer in Seventh street, from Main to Broadway, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution for sewers in Jefferson, from First to Fifth, and from Seventh to Ninth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution for extending the Broadway sewer from Second to Seventh street, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution allowing Wm. Modenbach $340 67 to pay apportionment bills, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution allowing Jesse McCoy $15 for taking care of footbridges, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution allowing James Cain $14 87 for spreading dirt, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution directing the Engineer to repair the gutters and street on Clay street, between Market and Main streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye reported a claim of $30 in favor of Bettner & Mathis, which was allowed.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to purchase that portion of the Bardstown pike within the city limits, and report the same to the Council for approval, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving the first alley east of Preston street and between Lampton and Breckinridge streets, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer and Thierman—13.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution for new gutters on the north side of Jefferson, between Shelby and Campbell streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported a resolution to repair the gutter on south side of [illegible], between Clay and Shelby streets, which was adopted.

Mr. O'Connor moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the ordinance defining the election precincts and places of voting, which motion prevailed, when Mr. O'Connor moved to amend the ordinance by a substitute for the past fixing precincts, &c., in the Fourth ward, when the further consideration was postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Robinson, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported the profile grade of South street from Jefferson to Grayson, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from the same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the apportionment of Eighth street from the south side of Chestnut to the north side of Oldham, Giles & Monohan, contractors, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from the same, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Sauer, and Thierman—13.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Sixteenth street, between Walnut and Madison streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Lytle street, between Seventeenth and Columbia streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Nineteenth street, from south side of Jefferson to north side of Grayson.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported separate resolutions allowing the following claims, which were severally adopted, viz:

Wm. Low, $694 80, for constructing water ways.

Wm. Low, $121 80, for footway crossings.

C. Slevin, $5, for sand.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to take the necessary steps to have condemned or purchase a part of Bank street, ninety feet west from Fifteenth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution approving the Engineer's apportionment of Market street, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth street, J. C. Dennis contractor, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported the following ordinances, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee of the Western District, viz:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Esquire street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, and between Walnut and Grayson streets.

An ordinance for improving a part of Eighth street from the north side of Lexington street to the south side of Kentucky street.

An ordinance for improving a part of South street from the south side of Jefferson street to the north side of Grayson street.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from first north and south alley west of Twelfth street, to second north and south alley west of Twelfth street, and between Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

An ordinance for improving part of an alley from Thirteenth to Madison street, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Congress street from the west side of Nineteenth street to the east side of Twentieth street.

An ordinance for improving a part of High street, from the west side of Lock street to the west side of Fifth-cross street.

An ordinance for improving an alley from the east side of Fifteenth street, running east to another alley, being the first alley south of Grayson street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Mr. Thierman presented a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Tenth street, from Magazine to Grayson street. Referred to the Committee on Streets, Western District.

Mr. Robinson, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported against the petition of Rowan's executors and trustees, for the conveyance of streets to the city, which report was concurred in and the petition was rejected.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution directing the City Attorney to take the necessary steps to have opened Market street, from Twenty-fourth street to the city limits.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution authorizing the purchase or condemnation of sufficient ground to straighten the north side of York street west from Third street to the alley running north and south, and between Third and Fourth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported separate resolutions, approving the following grades, which were severally adopted, viz:

Grade of alley from Eleventh to Twelfth, and between Madison and Chestnut streets.

Grade of two alleys between Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to purchase sufficient ground to open the alley south of Grayson to the north side of Walnut, 20 feet wide and 734 feet long, extending from Jefferson street to the graveyard, which was adopted.

Mr. Sauer presented a resolution directing the Engineer to have the wooden bridge across Beargrass, at the head of Jefferson street, repaired, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill presented a petition from M. P. Wood and Stephen Zeiser, asking the use of a portion of the city wharf, from the foot of Fifth street to the head of the canal. Mr. Dupuy moved to refer the same to the Committee on Wharf, when Mr. German moved as a substitute to refer the same to the Joint Committee on Wharf, with power to act, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Duncan presented a resolution allowing J. M. Carson $250 14 for work on the new jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson presented a resolution for the extension of the sewer in Twentieth or Montgomery street from its present terminus to the south side of Magazine street, which was adopted.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, on motion the Council adjourned.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

CITY ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, July 16, 1870.

To the Mayor and Council:

I thought your honorable body was for to guard our city from thieves, but I see by your decision in the Council that you have sent the runners to robbing the poor man of the means to get some meat for his wife and children. But that is not the worst of it: You that are Odd Fellows and Masons, where is your charity for the widows and orphans of the city that is raising the hog or pig for to raise her children? You had better go to the lower end of Louisville and visit the ponds where you send all the filth of the city, and the hog eats it up, and the stink will breed a pestilence. You had better look at the condition of the sewer in the lower end of the city; the stench of it is breeding sickness. You wish the citizens to keep the gutters clean. What do we citizens pay the taxes for if it is not to keep our streets clean?

The election day is coming, and you may call on the Dutch and Irish to vote for you.

A TAX-PAYER.

The poor man thought he had honest men in the City Council that would not rob the poor widow and orphans. Your watchmen had the neighbors' children out before we had seen a paper, stealing my hogs, and that is le-raing children to steal. F. H.

☞ On Monday, July 18th, 22 West Walnut and Madison street lots will be sold at auction. They will be sold to the highest and best bidder, regardless of price. See advertisement in auction column, and attend the sale.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

☞ To-morrow afternoon, Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction 22 beautiful lots, located on Walnut and Madison streets, below Twenty-sixth.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them.—D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Correspondence.

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Bluegrass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

W. H. Walker, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I firmly believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours,
W. K. HIGGINS.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper riveted case and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

CHARM BUTTONS, &C.

The finest assortment, wholesale and retail, 114 Second street.

How is This for High?

You can buy a nice trunk, with tray and rollers, for $1 20 at Brennan & Duffecy's, corner of Fourth and Main, under the National Hotel. su-tf

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Cheap counter, immense bargains, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. jy17 d4

Hard to Beat.

You can buy a large Russia Zinc Trunk, the finest style and finish, for $10, at Brennan & Duffecy's, corner of Fourth and Main, under National Hotel. su-tf

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Sensation.

Brennan & Duffecy, the only practical trunk makers in the business, are selling trunks about twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Corner of Fourth and Main streets. su-tf

J. H. Montgomery, Merchant Tailor,

is the best place in the city to get a handsome suit of clothes cheap for cash, and a fit guaranteed without altering. Call soon, as goods are so cheap. Great inducements are offered at

J. H. MONTGOMERY'S,
No. 91 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth.
j 5eodtf

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

The Prettiest Woman in New York.

Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth patches, ring marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. jy8-eod&eow1m

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Great closing sale. Stock must be closed out within fifteen days at any price. The immense assortment of house-keepers' and house-furnishing goods at the well-known Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, must be sold at once. jy17 d4

No More Baggage Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Rogers' House-Furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. Great half-cost sale for thirty days. Now is the time for housekeepers to replenish with all goods they want. Please call and see. jy16 d4

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the Universal Cough Remedy (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 9 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

R. S. SUTTON, 301 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja15snly

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

Take Notice.

Having renewed my old store, I can now say that I am very thankful for the patronage which I have received heretofore from the good citizens of Louisville. I can also say now that I am prepared to offer a nice plate of ice-cream and a glass of soda-water or lemonade. The soda apparatus has been thoroughly cleansed and lined. I also keep fine cigars and tobacco, all sorts of fruits, and a fine assortment of candies. I will deliver ice-cream by the gallon to families at two dollars. I have also fine wines by the bottle. I offer to sell them at the lowest market price. Give me a call. Joseph Garcia, No. 67½ Third st., between Main and Market. my18 Wed&Sun

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Kedzie's celebrated filters and filters and coolers, and cedar chests, and all goods, at your own price for thirty days. Call at once and see for yourselves. jy16 d4

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Socks,

greatest variety, lowest prices, Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, below Fourth. jy8 1m

If you want a trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

Great Clearance Sale at

the stocking factory, 148 Market street.

Ladies', gents' and children's cotton and lisle hosiery and underwear.

Now is the time to lay in a supply for this and next year.

20,000 dozen assorted hosiery from 10c per pair upward.

1,000 dozen summer underwear to be sold regardless of cost.

This great sacrifice of goods will last but a few days. Come and examine whether you purchase anything or not. Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. C. H. BLISS.

jy14 Thur., Sat., Sun. and Tues.

Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

DIED.

GEOGHEGAN—At Frankfort, Ky., on the morning of the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, GEORGE T. GEOGHEGAN, infant son of Frank B. and Maggie Patton Geoghegan, aged 10 months and 18 days.

His funeral will take place from the residence of B. S. Peters, 224 Franklin street, between Campbell and Wenzel, Sunday evening, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LORING—On the 16th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock P. M., ELLEN QUINCEY LORING, infant daughter of H. V. and Julia C. Loring, aged 9 months.

Funeral from the family residence this afternoon at 5 o'clock, Second street, between Broadway and York. Friends of family invited to attend.

SWING—On Monday evening, 11th inst., COURTNEY WOODALL, aged one month and 8 days, son of Samuel and Georgiana Swing.

DUFFIELD—At Nebraska City, on the 7th inst., AMOS DUFFIELD, formerly of this city, in the [illegible] year of his age.

LINES

On the Death of Miss Mary E. Kitchen,

Who departed this life Friday, July 1, 1870, after a long and protracted illness, which she bore with pure Christian-like fortitude. Her funeral services will take place at Twelfth street Methodist Church, Sunday, July 17, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. Services by Rev. James A. Henderson.

No companion dear is left to cheer
My few short days or years on earth,
For she has brightly passed away
And found a second birth;
"You'll miss her breathing and her sufferings are o'er,
She has passed o'er the fearful flood,
And she hath washed her robes and made them white
In her Saviour's own precious blood."

She's gone where sorrow, care, nor woe,
Shall ever disturb her peace,
And where I hope we'll meet once more,
When death gives sweet release.
"She passed from earth like the zephyr's gentle sigh,
When it softly sinks to rest,
And her spotless spirit hath winged its flight
To its own bright home in heaven."

Then, Mary, dear, to thee good-bye,
Though gone from present view;
'Tis but a few short days or years
Ere I shall be as you;
When dust to dust shall be my fate,
And friends shall gather near,
To chant a solemn requiem
Around my lonely bier.

E. A. R.

Louisville, July 1, 1870.

RELIGIOUS.

Broadway Baptist Church.

W. M. PRATT, D. D., late of Lexington, Ky., will preach in Broadway Baptist Church this morning, at 11 o'clock.

Religious Notice.

REV. JACOB DOUP will preach at the Market-street M. E. Church, near Eighth, this morning, at 11 o'clock, and Dr. McKee at 8 in the evening.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Regular communication of Louisville Council, No. 4, R. and S. Masters, on Monday evening, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order of the T. I. G. M. JAMES E. BEATTIE.

R. S. ROBINSON, Recorder. jy17 d2*

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

Great Reduction in Prices.

I will reduce from TO-MORROW the price of my

Buff Chinese Grass Cloth Suits,

The most stylish suit of the season, from $12 to $10.

White Victoria Lawn Suits,

Very fine quality, reduced from $18 to $12.

Llama Lace Points and Sacques

At less than Eastern cost.

Black Silk Suits and Wrappings

At COST.

MORRIS LEVI,

New Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, No. 107. jel0 SuW&F

Wanted—Everybody to Know that

BRENNAN & DUFFECY

Manufacture the Best Trunks.

AND sell them 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city.

Trunks with tray and rollers worth $2, at $1 25.
Trunks with tray and rollers worth $3, at $1 75.
Trunks with tray and rollers worth $4, at $2 50.
Valises at 50 cents.

Don't forget the place southeast corner Fourth and Main, under National Hotel. je19 Sutf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

Five scientific publications agree the raid against the hair dyes of which lead is the basis. The New York Medical Gazette and the Journal of Chemistry bitterly denounce them. But the hair may be safely dyed. Have you seen

PROF. CHILTON'S TESTIMONY,

Founded on a careful analysis, and certifying that CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE is not only a first-class article for changing the color of the hair, but

ABSOLUTELY SAFE?

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. jy18 deod&weow1m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of C. & J. Hall was dissolved on the 13th of June by mutual consent, Chapin Hall retiring. The business of the firm will be settled by Jos. Hall, at the office of Hall, Irvine & Merwin, their successors.

Copartnership.

Joseph Hall, Wm. C. Irvine, and Samuel M. Merwin have bought the Jefferson Saw Mill, with the property and stock connected with the same, owned by the late firm of C. & J. Hall, and will continue the business of manufacturing all kinds of building and furniture lumber, at the old stand, 433 Fulton st., between Wenzel and Cabel.

jy17 dlm&w6w HALL, IRVINE & MERWIN.

Copartnership.

W. J. BOHON and GEO. W. CURRY are admitted to an interest in our business, the style of the firm remaining unchanged.

HAYS, CROSS & CO.

July 15, 1870. jy16 d6

AUGUST ELECTION.

To the Voters of Louisville.

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for the subdivision of the school fund. Respectfully, [my28 dtf] J. R. SPEER.

MICHAEL BOLAND

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Clerk of the Louisville City Court.

jy17 dte*

For the Legislature.

E. A. LITER is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, at election Aug. 1, 1870. jy17 dte

PINCKNEY F. GREEN is a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. B. W. Duke, resigned, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be called. jy15 dte

Opposition Candidate for Jailer.

ANDREW HAWES is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, and will be supported by many voters at the August election. jy15 dte

For Jailer.

JOHN SHARDEIN,

is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dte

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

apl dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

For Judge of the City Court.

Gen. W. E. WOODRUFF is a candidate for Judge of City Court, at the ensuing August election. jy13dte*

For Marshal of the City Court.

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dte

For County Court Clerk.

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. apl dte

CANDIDATES.

For Congress—Fifth District.

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy13 d&wte

For Congress—Second District.

We are authorized to announce JNO. W. McPHERSON, of Christian county, as a candidate for Congress in the Second district, subject to a Democratic convention. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway. jy10 Sun Wed

Holyoke Academy.

N. ROBINSON, A. M., Principal. The 3d annual session will begin on the first Monday in September, at No. 803 First street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy16 Su,Tu&Th

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS COMPANY, July 12, 1870.

THE Gas Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to stockholders on demand.

jy13 d6 GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

City and Railroad Taxes

1870.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF CITY TAXES, (Southeast corner Center and Green sts.) LOUISVILLE, July, 1870.

THE city taxes are now due, and the bills have been placed in my hands for collection. All bills must be paid by December 31, 1870.

[Extracts from ordinance, approved June 1, 1870.]

"The Tax Receiver shall have power at any time after June 1st of each year, to levy upon the personal property of the person owing taxes, or the [illegible] and improvements on which the taxes are due, and offer the same for sale at the court-house door, on a day specified in the advertisement.

It is the duty of the receiver to charge the per centage as authorized by ordinance.

The receiver shall not be allowed to receive anything but [illegible] in payment of taxes.

Upon all such bills as are not paid before August 31, [illegible] per cent. shall be added; Oct. 1st, [illegible] per cent. will be added; Dec. 1st, [illegible] per cent. will be added; Dec. 1st, 10 per cent. will be added to all bills in the receiver's hands. No bill will be allowed to be taken out of the Receiver's hands for collection."

The bills this year will not be itemized, therefore persons wishing to know what they are charged with should call and see the Assessor's books.

Taxpayers are requested to avoid the inconvenience of waiting for hours before they can be waited on, will do well to call soon.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

jy17 d3 A. HAMMERS, Receiver.

H. N. GAGE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

TEAS

AND

FANCY GROCERIES

Sole agent in Louisville for

Nelson's celebrated Gelatine,
Hagard's Tapioca Farina,
Lobin's Flavoring Extracts for Cooking,
Peek, Frean & Co.'s London Biscuits,
Jacquot & Co.'s French Blacking,
Hollister & Wilber's Diamond Baking Powder, best in use.
Parrott, Wickum & Co.'s celebrated Indianapolis Crackers received weekly, and for sale at manufacturers' prices.
Western Reserve Factory Cheese received weekly on consignment, and for sale at lowest market rates.

Main street, bet. Fourth & Fifth,

jy17 Sat LOUISVILLE, KY.

Kentucky Whiskies

10,472 BARRELS NOW IN STORE—50 different brands. Full assortment of sour and sweet mash of season of '67, '68 and '69, embracing all the popular brands made in this State. Also a fine assortment of pure rye whiskies. As agents for Kentucky distillers, we are authorized, in all cases, to sell at the lowest prices. We invite a personal inspection of our stock.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Ky. Distillers,
jy11 dlm 34 Fourth street.

Is he a Drunkard?

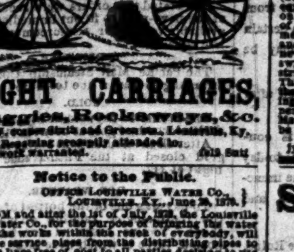
Save him before he destroys himself and degrades his family; give him that long-tried and successful remedy, "The Inebriate's Hope," prepared by RAYMOND & CO., No. 76 Fourth st., and sold at $1 50 per package. Sent by mail, postage free.

jy13 deod

First Premiums in 1867 and 1869 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

WM. RUBY,

MANUFACTURER OF



LIGHT CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.

☞ Repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted. Jel3 Sutf

Notice to the Public.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET,
je29 dlm Pres't Lou. W. Co.

J. CREIGHTON,

Plumber and Gas-Fitter,

106 Green st., bet. Third and Fourth.

Plumbers' and Gas-Fitters' Material, also Gas Fixtures on hand and for sale low. Houses in city and country fitted up with Gas and Water.

All sizes of Drain Pipe furnished and laid.

je30 ThSu&Tu1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

TO the voters of the Sixth Legislative District in Louisville, Ky.: In obedience to a writ issued by His Excellency John W. Stevenson, Governor of the State of Kentucky, [illegible] an election will be held at the several voting places [illegible] on the 1st Monday in August [illegible] of Louisville, for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Basil W. Duke.

jy17 d6 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Cunard Steamship Line.

CABIN passage to Queenstown, Liverpool, [illegible] To N. Y. From N. Y. [illegible] Glasgow, Londonderry, Cherbourg, Antwerp, Bremen, Paris [illegible] Havre, Hamburg [illegible]

The Abyssinia [illegible] and Caledonia July. For Drafts on England, Ireland, and Scotland. Apply to J. D. PERRY, At Franklin Bank, No. 62 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

Refined Sugars.

50 BBLS. Woods, Weeks & Co. A Sugar;
50 " " " " B Sugar;
50 " " " " Extra C Sugar;
50 " " " " C Sugar;

Just received and for sale by

jy17 d3 NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., 34 Fourth street.

Notice.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 15, 1870.

THE following places are announced as HOG POUNDS, where hogs, &c., running at large in violation of city ordinance may be taken. Other places will be selected should it be found necessary. Viz:

First—Howard's wagon yard, south side Market, between Clay and Shelby. Mr. Howard Keeper.

Second—Jefferson's wagon yard, east side of Ninth street, between Market and Main. Mr. [illegible] Keeper.

Third—Station-house No. 2, south side of Green, below Twelfth street.

Fourth—Station-house No. 1, Market street, Portland.

Hogs will be received from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

All animals remaining in the pounds for 48 hours will be sold at auction at 12 M. each day.

The police are directed to enforce the ordinance, and to arrest any person preventing or molesting any one in taking up such animals found going at large.

jy16 d3 W. JENKINS, Chief of Police.

To Educators.

AN experienced and successful educator of female youth desires a good position. Apply by calling on W. N. HALDEMAN, at this office, or address C. G. MACPHERSON, Memphis, Tenn. jy13 d10*

Notice.

BALANCES due depositors of Mechanics' Bank have been placed to their credit in Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and will be paid on and after Monday, July 18, 1870. R. S. VEECH, Cashier.

July 16, 1870. jy16 d3-1sSu

Notice.

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other vaults of offensive matter, whereby we are enabled to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vault or privy without any offensive smell on or about the premises. Orders left at No. 50 West Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be promptly attended to. [jy16 d3m] THEO. DAUB & CO.

Administratrix's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Joseph H. Grauman are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, or I shall be compelled to enforce payment according to law; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them, duly proved, at my residence, No. 502 West Market street. FREDRICA GRAUMAN, jy12 d10 Administratrix.

Notice.

MERCER Circuit Court upon petition in equity. Thomas F. Mitchell and Hannah Mitchell, his wife. Notice is hereby given to the public that we, Thomas F. Mitchell, and Hannah, my wife, have filed our petition in the Mercer Circuit Court, of Kentucky, seeking a decree to empower the said Hannah Mitchell to sue, enjoy, sell, and convey, for her own benefit, any property she may own or acquire free from debts and claims of her husband; to make contracts, sue and be sued, as a feme sole, and to trade in her own name, and dispose of her property by will or deed.

THOMAS F. MITCHELL, and HANNAH MITCHELL.

jy6 d10*

To Speculators and Manufacturers.

I HAVE to sell the two large frame buildings, formerly belonging to the U. S. Government, now remaining on the site of Crittenden Hospital, on the northwest corner

Fourteenth and Broadway.

Can be easily removed, converted into tenements or workshops. Apply at my office for information, and leave your bid in writing.

JOHN ANDREWARTHA,
jy6 eod6 Office corner Sixth and Main streets.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent. free of government tax, on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th June, payable on and after the 15th of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th July next, both days inclusive.

je28 d15 W. RANNEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 15th of July and until the 1st of November, or until such time as the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

By order of the Board of Directors.
je24 dlj15 E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

Fine Arts.

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $[illegible]; Painting, $[illegible] per 12 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 64 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 4 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, mar dtf Bet. Second and Third.

BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION

OF THE

BANK OF LOUISVILLE

And Branches,

JUNE 30th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted	$1,141,390 33	
Notes and bills due and unpaid	[illegible]	
Suspended debt at Branches	126,477 81	
		$1,287,952 57
Lou. and Nashville R. R. bonds	[illegible]	
Louisville and Port. canal bonds	[illegible]	
State of Kentucky bonds	[illegible]	
City of Louisville bonds	11,000 00	
Other bonds and stocks	30,186 35	
		121,015 87
Bills of exchange		[illegible]
Real estate for banking houses	$75,130 72	
Real estate for debt	145,199 68	
		217,[illegible]
Due from banks		[illegible]
Costs on suits and protest account		1,203 07
Cash—Gold and silver	[illegible]	
Currency	[illegible]	
		161,228 [illegible]
		$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,[illegible]
Reserved surplus	$[illegible]	
Profit and loss, after deducting dividend No. 71	[illegible]	
Dividend No. 71, 4 per cent. and gov't tax		[illegible]
Dividends unclaimed		[illegible]
Fund to cover losses in circulation		[illegible]
Circulation		[illegible]
Due to banks		[illegible]
Due to depositors		[illegible]
Due to State of Kentucky		[illegible]
		$[illegible]

The following deposits have remained uncalled for five years:

[illegible — list of depositors' names and amounts, including W. W. Ater & Co., Thomas E. Barker, David Bell, A. J. Baylers, J. M. Cuddy, N. P. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. E. Ferguson, guardian, W. F. Fleury & Co., J. Gibson, James Huggins, J. McGrath, James McCoy, G. W. McCauley, A. Murray, S. McFadden, Thomas Quinn, John Roberts, Henry A. Read, Pat. Townes, J. P. Thompson & Co., J. Taylor, H. Usner, Jr., G. W. Williams & Co., G. W. West & Co., Wilcox, Decorman & Co.]

E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1870.

Subscribed and sworn to as correct before me this 12th day of July, 1870. E. B. TILDEN, N. P.

jy13 d3

STATEMENT

OF THE

Savings Bank of Louisville,

June 30, 1870.

ASSETS.

Loans	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]
Suspended debt	[illegible]
Expense account	[illegible]
U. S. bonds	[illegible]
Louisville and Portland Canal bonds	[illegible]
Louisville Cement bonds	[illegible]
Due from banks	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
	$409,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$109,[illegible]
Surplus fund	17,773 12
Dividends	[illegible]
Profit and loss	[illegible]
Individual deposits	272,[illegible]
Due to banks	1,[illegible]
	$409,[illegible]

The bank owes no deposit of five years' or more standing. J. H. RHORER, Pres't.

Subscribed and sworn to before me Louisville, Ky., July 13, 1870. CHAS. FRANKS, Notary Public, Jefferson county.

jy15 d3

SUMMER RESORTS.

Crab Orchard Springs

WE beg leave to announce to our former patrons and all those seeking health or recreation [illegible] ed for its location in a most beautiful, healthy and [illegible] country, and the [illegible] waters (Salts, Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Epsom) are considered equal, if not superior, to those of any other springs on the continent, is now open for the entertainment of visitors. Since the last season many improvements have been made, [illegible] additional rooms, [illegible] ten-pin alley, [illegible] revolving swings, SULPHUR BATHS, a brass and [illegible] band. [illegible] This favorite place of summer resort is situated [illegible] Louisville after breakfast arrive in time for [illegible] Nashville, and Henderson can [illegible] be procured at very reduced rates.

[illegible], Proprietors.

jy10 SuTh&Tu4w

SADDLERY

At R. E. MILES',

HARNESS

At R. E. MILES',

Trunks, Traveling Sacks, &c.,

At R. E. MILES',

No. 52 Main st., bet Second and Third sts.,

SIGN GOLDEN HORSE-HEAD.

jy13 15 17 19 21 24

FINANCIAL.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.

OF THE SOUTH AND WEST,

No. 13 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $[illegible] Each.

The object of this Company is to build [illegible] the hull and other valuable improvements, to [illegible] the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

Nearly three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, [illegible].

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber to the amount of [illegible].

Over 200,000 acres of good land, amounting [illegible] are [illegible] every day.

[illegible]

The [illegible] of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are furnished at the office:

[illegible — list of acreages and counties/parishes: Polk co., Texas; Jefferson co., Ark.; Prairie; St. Francis and Crittenden; Greene and Monroe cos., Ark.; Hopkins co., Texas; Tyler co., Texas; Orlando co., Texas; Caldwell parish, La.; Calhoun co., Ark.; Clark co., Ark.; Washita co.; Sunflower co., Miss.; Franklin co., Tenn.; Marion co., Ark.; Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark.; Crittenden co., Ark.; Tennessee and Missouri; Morehouse parish, La.; St. Landry; Caldwell; Tyler co., Texas; Caldwell parish, La.; Madison co., Texas; Bolivar co., Miss.; St. Martin parish, La.; Assumption; Pike co., Miss.]

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 13 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

E. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't.

CHAS. B. BENTON, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. [illegible] Fifth street, until 12 M. Thursday, July 21, 1870, for [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] to the west side of Campbell street, excepting [illegible] on each side for sidewalks, and excepting also [illegible] the street railway, [illegible] re-grading, re-curbing, and paving the same [illegible] the general ordinance prescribing the manner of [illegible] with Nicolson pavement, approved May 12, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and expenses whatever connected with the work. Specifications on file at the Engineer's office. Bidders are required to use the form furnished by the Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 21st day of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of ground liable to assessment for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 15, 1870. jy15

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. Wednesday, July 20, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Second street from Chestnut to Walnut.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and right reserved to reject any and all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, July 16, 1870.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on the 26th inst. [illegible] work and materials upon the new City Hall, as follows:

1st. Brick—3,000,000 more or less, for laying the same.

2d. Stone flagging and curbing—materials and workmanship—in quantities to be given.

3d. Iron work [illegible] and workmanship thereon.

4th. [illegible] masonry and workmanship thereon.

5th. Lime, [illegible] bushels, more or less.

6th. Cement, [illegible] barrels.

7th. Foundation excavation—3,000 cubic yards [illegible].

Separate proposals will be made for each item, with bonds, according to the specifications, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office [illegible].

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.

City Engineer's office, July 8, 1870. jy9

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of one of the [illegible] Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., a great advantage over other [illegible] use in the papers—has had more experience in [illegible] "specialty" than any other physician in America.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Bubo, Chancres, [illegible] cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, &c., [illegible] cured.

[illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED.

In all cases, [illegible] druggists, [illegible].

[illegible]

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive [illegible] Price $1 [illegible].

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation [illegible] by mail. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

RHEUMATISM.

Nunroe's Rheumatic Cure,

THE best and most reliable article in the [illegible] for all forms of Rheumatism [illegible] Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,

my8 d&wawly N. W. cor. Seventh and Market.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

THE POPULARITY OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in Europe [illegible] in America [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. jy13

HUGHES'

VEGETABLE TINCTURE

AND

SCROFULA CURE

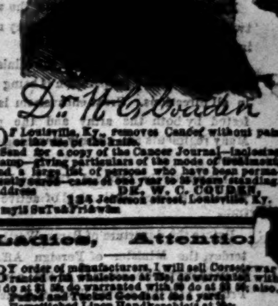
THIS valuable medicine was in general use fifteen or twenty years ago throughout the Southwest; at which time many hundreds of [illegible] in this city and vicinity were [illegible] scrofulous diseases in all its forms. Owing to the death of the proprietor who has owned it, the [illegible]

[illegible]

Sold by all druggists [illegible]. Price $[illegible]. Manufactured by the sole proprietors JAMES A. HUGHES & CO., [illegible] High Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth, [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

CANCERS!

CANCERS!



Dr. W. C. Couden

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife.

Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal—including [illegible] Address DR. W. C. COUDEN, 188 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky.

my18 SuTu&Fr6m

Ladies, Attention!

BY order of manufacturers, I will sell Corsets [illegible] warranted [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED,

Real Valenciennes Laces,
Darned Lace Barbes,
Embroidered Swiss Insertions, &c., at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

jy13

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1870.

THE FASHIONS.

I.

Habit exerts so powerful an influence over our characters that the word may almost be regarded as synonymous with second nature. Our physical necessities and desires result almost entirely from custom, and the resources of our minds greatly depend on its usage. The Indian woman decked out in a few strings of colored glass beads, and head-dress of wild birds' feathers, feels just as proud a consciousness of her possessions and charms as does the city belle with her wealth of diamonds and fine linen. This desire for personal adornment, which had its origin in nature, doubtless, becomes in time an instinct of her nature that helps to subdue and tone down the untutored impulses of the savage. Nowhere is the influence of habit so apparent as in polite life. The conventional usages of society are often irksome and oppressive, but habit renders them bearable, and most people are loth to infringe them, while many seem really to make laborious efforts to exalt themselves into positions where they are inevitably and necessarily the most stringent. All people are more or less subjected to the arbitrary demands of fashion, no matter how grotesquely disfiguring it may be, or how inimical to health or comfort, simply because through custom and habit they have grown into the feeling that certain things are essential to their happiness, chief among which is the glory of occupying the topmost round of the ladder of social life. To possess the finest house and grounds, the greatest number of servants, the most elegant carriage and horses and the richest dress is what most are striving for. And habit grows apace with the accomplishment of ends. A few years renders what we got so familiar that they grow into and become a part of our natures. And as it probably will be to the end of time. The fashionable lady of to-day is, however, no more content with the luxuries that are so prodigally heaped upon her than was her ancestor, thirty years ago, with living in a log cabin—the chief difference between the two being that while one grew strong and self-reliant, battling with the adversities of her position, the habits of the other have made her more refined and sensitive, but unfortunately, in too many instances, less hopeful. These reflections are not directly connected with the all-absorbing topic of fashion, but they lead to it, showing how habit has made luxury a second nature with us.

II.

Mantles.

It was stated in a previous report that suits had so completely superseded silk mantles that there had been a noticeable decline in this branch of trade; but as they still, to a small extent, form a feature of every stock of dry goods, the few hints that may be given concerning them will perhaps be of interest. Though not considered so important an accessory to a lady's dress as in former seasons, they are still so convenient an article that many ladies still adhere to them. They may become objects of more importance as the season advances, but it is hardly probable, as even the thin dresses that are made at the present period are all provided with outside wraps of the same material; the mantles are not so likely to be worn by ladies of wealth as by those of limited means, for the former will substitute in their stead the rich silk suits that cost all the way from $75 to $500. But persons whose means limit them to worsteds and plain poplins for best really require as an accompaniment to toilets that they adopt for ceremonious occasions a pretty silk mantle. It is this class who, for the greatest part, sustain the mantle trade at present. Still there are to be seen at the stores some very expensive garments of this kind, because there are many ladies of generous means who desire a great variety, who will always buy. It may perhaps be gratifying to those who have good ones on hand to know that every pattern that has been worn for two or three seasons past is still in vogue. The most elegant ones, however, are those that combine both waist and overdress, or at least that produce that effect. In particular design and style of trimming, those are the same as the suits, no two of which are alike. The handsomest ones are made of gros grain silk, trimmed with thread lace, with box-plaited trimming of narrow lace as a heading.

III.

Suits.

Many of the handsomest silk and poplin suits are made with waist and overskirt combined. The great objection to this style is that when the wrap is removed in the house there is left only a plain dress that loses all the look of style, without the overskirt. In consequence, ladies who wish a dress that can be worn in the house as well as in the street adopt some other equally stylish variations of the fashions in vogue. In suits, as well as mantles, the wide Oriental sleeve is most popular, with the fullness between the elbow and wrist, held in plaits or gathered, and caught by a bow, forming a frill that falls over the hand. Epaulets are not worn, but as American ladies are not, as a class, fully and roundly developed in form, something is needed to give breadth to the shoulders, and hence full-dress puffs are adopted instead.

IV.

Overskirts.

Some of the most stylish overskirts are made in sections, usually three, with pointed wings and apron front. A single flounce eight or ten inches deep with elaborate headings of puffs and ruchings are the trimmings most in vogue. On the shirred and header skirts the plaited frills are doubled, but sometimes these are flaved, cut bias, and scantily gathered. Elderly ladies sometimes trim their dresses with clusters of folds two inches wide, each one lapping the other, the top of the cluster headed by a French fold of the same. These can be more or less to suit the fancy. Ladies who have become tired of ruffles and flounces trim their suits with bias bands two or three inches apart on the skirt, and these usually consist of two, with a broader one on the overskirt.

V.

Materials.

Among the latest materials for summer suits are the creamy-buff and silver-gray tints. These are trimmed with bands of satin of a darker shade, or with pipings of silk. Most all flounces or thick fabrics are laid on to the dress in plaits, all turned one way, caught at the bottom and finished at the top, either with or without headings of ruches and frills.

VI.

Long vs. Short Dresses.

Strange as it may appear to the sensible, practical-minded women of our city, to whom the neatness and convenience of the short dress for pedestrian purposes has appealed so strongly—the fashion being acquired unprecedented popularity—a few of our fashionables have appeared, once more, trailing their rich robes through the filth and dust of the sidewalks. This circumstance may be mentioned as an illustration of the haste that some persons exhibit to adopt anything that is new. If ladies do not want this fashion to reappear, they must raise their voices against it, condemning it both by precept and example.

VII.

Knives and Forks.

As housekeepers will only by this time have got through their moving and house cleaning, it is believed that the information given in the present report on house-furnishing goods will not come too late. The handsomest table-knives consist of beautifully carved mother-of-pearl handles, with blades of finest silver-plated steel. Dinner sets of this quality retail at $50 a dozen; tea sets of similar finish $40. The two, including two carvers, two forks and a steel, are valued at $125. This includes an elegant rosewood case. The best quality of ivory handles, with plated blades, range from $15 to $25 a dozen. Common cutlery, with what is termed ivory-ide handles, sell at $6 a dozen. In consequence of the reckless havoc which servants make in cutlery by putting it in hot water, many boarding-houses and frequently private families adopt those composed entirely of steel. These are about $10 a dozen.

VIII.

Pudding Dishes.

A very convenient article, and one all housekeepers appreciate who take pride in spreading a handsome dinner table, are the dishes designed for puddings, beans and meat pies. Each one of these is accompanied by two deep earthen dishes, in which the particular food is baked, but when it is brought on the table the delf dish is set into another which is silver-plated, with a neat cover.

IX.

White Metal.

The silver-plated white metal has been found so serviceable, and has been so much used, even in the houses of the wealthy, that almost every design made in the pure metal may be found admirably imitated in the plated ware. There are two quite late patterns in dinner castors that are very neat and chaste. One of these has a perfectly square pedestal, surmounted by a lace-like frame work of square bars, inclosing six handsome cut-glass bottles. Another is spherical, with square bars of the metal dividing it into sections, similar to that seen in an astronomical globe. The bottles are arranged in each section.

X.

Novelties.

A very unique design for a salt-dish represents a broken egg-shell resting on a low pedestal. These come in pairs, with two salt spoons. The great variety and improvements in culinary articles renders a visit to a house-furnishing establishment an event of great interest to all ladies who have any domestic taste at all. A very odd little contrivance for shelling peas is one of the recent inventions. It might easily be mistaken for a miniature model of a clothes-wringer, only that it has a tiny, for a ... similar to an old-fashioned turning machine. Another useful article is a raisin-seeder, and another is a radish-grater that will render the preparation of this condiment a less fearful process than former methods. A coffee-pot with a double bottom, that extracts the flavor of the bean by steam instead of boiling, claims chief merit among this class of kitchen utensils. For gentlemen whose business pursuits render it necessary to take a late dinner at home and a light repast down town, there are convenient little lunch boxes that can be tucked away in the coat pocket. There are so many culinary utensils in these days that come heralded by long lists of testimonials, which in the end prove a failure, that no surety of their real usefulness can be arrived at except by a practical test. In the category of curious inventions may be mentioned a metal nursery stand, with wash-bowl and towel racks, and receptacles for soap, powders, and various other things for an infant's toilet, oddly combined.

VASHTI.

The Sabbath.

"If Sunday had not been observed as a day of rest during the last three centuries, I have not the smallest doubt that we should have been at this moment a poorer and less civilized people than we are."—Lord Macaulay.

"There is no religion without worship, or no worship without the Sabbath."—Count Montalembert.

"The more faithfully I apply myself to the duties of the Lord's day, the more happy and successful is my business during the week."—Sir Matthew Hale.

"A corruption of morals usually follows a profanation of the Sabbath."—Blackstone.

"The Sabbath as a political institution is of inestimable value, independently of its claim to divine authority."—Adam Smith.

"Sunday is a day of account, and a candid account every seventh day is the best preparation for the great day of account."—Lord Kames.

"I can truly declare that to me the Sabbath has been invaluable."—William Wilberforce.

"Give the world half of Sunday, and you will find religion has no strong hold of the other."—Sir Walter Scott.

"Where there is no Christian Sabbath, there is no Christian morality; and without this, free institutions cannot long be sustained."—Justice McLean.

"The longer I live the more highly do I estimate the Christian Sabbath, and the more grateful do I feel toward those who impress its importance on the community."—Daniel Webster.

In a general order, issued November 15, 1862, President Lincoln commanded that "Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the national forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled, by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High."

Attorney General Bates, of the Cabinet, wrote: "The religious character of an institution so ancient, so sacred, so lawful and so necessary to the peace, the comfort and the respectability of society, ought alone to be sufficient for its protection; but, that failing, surely the laws of the land made for its account ought to be as strictly enforced as the laws for the protection of person and property. If the Sunday laws be neglected or despised, the laws of person and property will soon share their fate and be equally disregarded."

"The Sabbath must be observed as a day of rest. This I do not state as an opinion, but knowing that it has its foundation upon a law in man's nature as fixed as that he must take food or die."—Dr. Willard Parker, of New York City.

"As a day of rest, I view the Sabbath as a day of compensation for the inadequate restrative power of the body under continued labor and excitement. One day in seven, by the bounty of Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensation to perfect by its repose the animal system."—John Richard Farre, M. D., of London, England.

The present Lord Chancellor of England stated at a pulic meeting, "I am glad to say that our Sunday in London is not yet like a continental Sunday. Looking at the question from the lowest point of view, it is the especial duty and interest of working men to discourage all attempts to interfere with the seventh day as a day of rest; for, once let the Parisian system come into vogue in this country, under which the scaffolds of public buildings were as crowded with workmen on Sunday as on any other day, and they would have to work seven days for the pay now received for six."

"So far as my observation extends, those who are in the habit of avoiding wordly cares on the Sabbath are the most remarkable for the perfect performance of their duties during the week. I have a firm belief that such persons are able to do more work, and do it a better manner, in six days, than if they worked the whole seven."—John C. Warren, M. D., Professor in the Medical College of Harvard University.

"A very profound and wonderful reform has just been begun in Paris. The principal shops—including those of nearly all the linen drapers, hosiers, silk mercers, and venders of ready made apparel—will henceforth be closed on Sundays. The merchants have taken this step of their own accord, and the employes appeal to the good will of the public to aid them in making the measure general."—New York Times, June 8, 1869.

"I have long been of the opinion that it is to the interest of the railroad and steamboat companies to suspend operations on the Sabbath, as it demoralizes the men and makes them reckless, and so is the cause of many accidents. I believe railroad companies would be much more prosperous if Sunday running was entirely suspended. I suppose there are employed on the railways of the United States, on the Sabbath, thirty thousand men."—S. Ruth, Superintendent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

"Many years' experience and observation more and more convince me as a railroad man that even in an economic point of view there is no more profitable rule for us to follow than 'remember the Sabbath day to keep holy.'"—Col. Geo. A. Merrill, Superintendent of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad.

"From experience, I know that laborers, mechanics, managers, etc., will do more work, and do it better, in six days than in seven. Further, if we habitually ask our men to break God's law by a violation of the Sabbath, it will not be long before they will break His law in other respects, by defrauding, etc."—J. P. Farley, Superintendent of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

"In nearly thirty six years' experience on Western and Southern Railroads, I have never found it necessary to run Sunday trains, except where connecting or competing lines rendered it so. I think men perform more work in six days, resting every seventh, than when they work every day. I also think that men are more reliable and trustworthy on roads where the Sabbath is observed than where the day of rest is ignored."—E. G. Barney, Superintendent Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

"I do not believe the running of Sunday trains is profitable to the company, and that it is a positive violation of Divine law none can doubt."—Hon. Abram Murdock, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

"It is for the interest of the company to allow our employes the rest of the Sabbath."—E. B. Phillips, President of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.

"The want of cessation from labor on the canals, railroad and steamboat lines of the country on the Sabbath has a tendency to degrade the tone of morals in the community; yet less censure can attach to those men who are compelled to labor for their daily bread than to owners and employers who require the service to be performed."—J. Durand, General Superintendent of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroad.

Discussion About Flying.

At the recent annual meeting of the Aeronautical society of London, various novel propositions were advanced relative to aerial navigation. One member thought that man should be taught to fly, as youth were taught to swim in Germany, by being suspended by a rope, when he could with safety make experiments with an artificial flying apparatus. Another member described his experiments with an aerial velocipede, having a plane of oiled silk attached to a velocipede, with propellers at the corner of the plane. Mr. Glaisher, the chairman, said that if they ever obtained perfect aerostation, it must be by means of an initial velocity acting on an inclined aero plane. Mr. Oelrick observed that the inventors of the sewing machine had not succeeded by endeavoring to imitate the old sewing process. They started on an entirely new principle, and aeronauts, if they wished to succeed, must do the same. They must not follow or study the flight of birds, but invent an entirely new plan. What they wanted was patient and costly experiment, and aerostation could therefore only be studied successfully by wealthy societies.

☞ A Canada girl has sent the Pope $8,000.

OLD GRETHE'S FAMILY.

[Translated from the Danish by Hans Christian Anderson.]

The poultry-woman Grethe was the only human being who lived in the handsome new house that had been built for the fowls and the ducks upon the property; it stood where the ancient baronial residence had stood, with its turrets, its jagged gables, its moat and draw-bridge. Close by there was a wilderness of trees and bushes; this had been formerly the garden, and it had stretched down to the large lake, which was now a morass. Rooks, crows and jackdaws flew screaming over the old trees—a mixed multitude of birds; they did not care for being shot at, they only flew faster. They could be heard even in the new house, where old Grethe was sitting, with the ducklings running over her wooden shoes. She knew every fowl and every duck from the moment they crept out of the egg; she was proud of her hens and ducks, and proud of her splendid house which had been built for them. Clean and neat was her little room, which had been built by order of the lady of the castle, to whom the fowl-house belonged; she often came there with her fashionable and distinguished guests, to show them "the fowls and ducks' barracks," as she called the little building. There was both a clothes-press and an arm-chair; there was even a chest of drawers in the little room, and upon it stood a bright, burnished brass plate, on which was engraved the word "Grubbe," which, no doubt was the name of the noble ancient race that had formerly resided there at the baronial castle. The brass plate had been found when they were digging thereabouts, and the clerk had said that it was nothing, except that it was a memento of old days. The clerk knew a great deal about the place and the olden times; and written papers lay in his table-drawer. He had, indeed, great knowledge respecting the old times; though, perhaps, the oldest crow knew more, and screeched about it in his fashion of speech, but that was crow language, which the clerk did not understand, clever as he was.

The morass, after a warm summer's day, was covered with vapor, so that there seemed to be quiet a lake spread out before the old trees, where the rooks, crows and the jackdaws congregated; it had looked like this when the knights of Grubbe resided there, and the old castle stood with its thick red walls. The chained dog then kept watch close by the gate; through a tower the people entered the stone-laid corridor, which led to the apartments of the family; the windows were narrow and the panes of glass small, even in the great hall, where dancing used to be. But in the time of the last Grubbe dancing was not thought of, yet there still remained an old kettle-drum which had been used in the music. Here stood a curiously-carved press, in which lay rare flower-roots, for the lady of Grubbe was fond of plants and reared trees and herbs. Her husband preferred riding about and shooting wolves and wild boars, and his little daughter, Marie, always accompanied him on these expeditions. At five years of age she sat boldly on her horse and looked, with her large black eyes, proudly around her. It was her great pleasure to strike at the hounds with her riding-whip; her father did not observe that she also struck some of the peasant boys, who had gathered to see the nobles from the castle and their retinue pass by.

A peasant in a mud cottage near the castle had a son, Soreen, about the same age as the little high-born damsel; he was a good climber, and he was in the habit of mounting up to procure bird's nests for her; the birds always screeched frightfully, and one of the strongest of them inflicted a severe wound on him just over his eye, so that the blood streamed down from it, and it was thought that he would lose his eye, but it was not injured. Marie Grubbe called him her Soreen; that was a great favor, and it was fortunate for his father, dirty Jon; he had one day done something wrong, and he was to be punished by riding a wooden horse. This instrument of punishment, which was kept at the castle, had four stakes for the legs, and a single small, thin board for the back; Jon was condemned to mount astride of this machine, and, that he might not find it too easy, heavy bricks were placed around his legs. His countenance expressed great suffering, and Soreen, crying like to break his heart, ran to implore little Marie to intercede for him. She immediately ordered that Soreen's father should be taken down, and when they did not obey her she stamped upon the pavement and tore the sleeves of her father's coat. She was determined always to carry her point, and she did so. Soreen's father was taken down.

The lady of the castle, who came out, stroked her little daughter's hair lovingly, and, looking at her with her mild eyes, smiled kindly on her. Marie did not know for what.

She was always for following the hounds, and never would stay at home with her mother, who often went to the garden down by the lake, where the water-lilies grew and blossomed, and the tall rushes swayed backward and forward. She looked with pleasure on all the luxuriance and freshness around her, and exclaimed, "how charming!"

This place, on the contrary, did not long remain the home of the quiet, gentle lady. Our Lord called her to himself; with him she had a fitter home than at the castle; and the church-bells rang solemnly as her remains were borne to the church-yard, and the eyes of the poor were wet with tears, for she had been a kind benefactress to them.

When she was gone, no one took care of her plants and flowers; and the garden fell into disorder and decay.

The Knight of Grubbe was a hard man, every one said, but his daughter young as she was, governed him; he was obliged to laugh, and let her do what she liked. She was now twelve years old, strong and well-grown; her dark eyes seemed almost to look into people's souls; she rode her horse like a boy and fired her gun like an experienced sportsman.

Visitors of the highest station came into the neighborhood; these were the young King and his half-brother and companion, Herr Ulrick Frederik Gyldenlove; they went there on a shooting excursion, and stayed a day or two at Herr Grubbe's castle.

Gyldenlove sat at the table next to Marie Grubbe, and he took her head between his hands and gave her a kiss, as if he had been an intimate member of the family. But she gave him a slap on the mouth, and told him she could not bear him; and this caused much laughter, for they were all in a merry mood.

She had made a pleasant impression upon him, however, for five years after, when Marie had attained her seventeenth birthday, a messenger came with a letter; it was from Herr Gyldenlove, begging the hand of that high-born young lady. That was something!

"He was the most distinguished and the most gallant nobleman in the land," said the Knight of Grubbe, "such an offer ought not to be rejected."

"I do not care at all about him," replied Marie; but she did not refuse the man who held so high a position in the country, and sat by the King's side.

Her plate, her linen, and her woolen garments were sent by sea to Copenhagen; she herself made the journey by land in ten days. The vessel, on board of which were her effects, had contrary winds, or no wind at all, so that four months elapsed before it arrived, and when the goods were sent, Fru Gyldenlove was gone.

"I would rather sleep upon tow-yarn than in his silken couch," she said, "I would rather walk on my bare feet than drive with him in his carriage."

Late one evening in November two women came riding into the town of Aarhuus; these were Gyldenlove's wife, Marie Grubbe, and her maid. They came from Veile, thither they had gone by a ship from Copenhagen. They rode on to the Knight of Grubbe's walled castle. He was in no way pleased with this visit. She was received with hard words, but a bed-chamber was prepared for her use, and she had her food, but no kind welcome with it; her father's anger frequently broke out against her, and she had never been accustomed to any harshness from him. Her own temper was far from mild, therefore she was not slow in answering angrily, and she vexed him by speaking bitterly of her husband, whom she said she hated, and with whom nothing would ever induce her to live again; on that she was determined.

A year wore on, but not agreeably; bad words, violent words, passed between father and daughter; these were always recurring. Bad words bear bad fruit; how should it be otherwise?

"You and I cannot longer live under the same roof," said her father to her one day. "You must remove from this to our old castle, and you had better bite off the end of your tongue than go on telling so many lies."

So the father and daughter parted. She removed with her maid to the old castle in which she had been born and brought up, and in a vault of the church near which that gentle, amiable lady, her mother, lay. An old herdsman lived in the castle, and he was the only human inhabitant. In the deserted rooms, faded, black, and thickly covered with dust, hung quantities of cobwebs. The garden had become almost a wilderness, rank weeds and wild vines filling up the space between the trees and the bushes, the vines forming a network of tendrils around them, and hemlock and nettles growing in profusion; the copper-beech tree was thrown into the shade by the untrimmed branches of the trees around, and its leaves had become as green as the foliage of the other trees—its peculiarity was gone. Rooks, crows, and jackdaws, in countless numbers flew over the tall chestnuts with their hoarse and repeated screechings, as if they had something very important to tell each other.

She had now come back again, the little one who had so often caused their young eggs to be stolen. The thief himself who had committed the robberies was far away, climbing up a leafless tree and sitting on the high mast; and often he got a taste of the rope's end when he did not do his duty.

All this was told in our times by the clerk; he had collected his information from books and from manuscripts, which lay, with much more written matter, in the drawer of an old table.

"How things go up and down in this world!" he said; "it is wonderful to hear it all."

And we will now hear how things went with Marie Grubbe, though we will not forget the hen-wife, Grethe, who sits in the handsomest fowl-house in our time, in the place where Marie Grubbe sat in her time, but not with the good conscience that Grethe had.

The winter passed on, the spring and summer passed on, then came the stormy autumn with its damp, cold sea-breezes. It was a very lonely life, a very tiresome life at the castle.

So Marie Grubbe took her gun and went out upon the moors, and shot hares and foxes, and any birds she could see. On the heath she met more than once the noble Herr Palle Dyre from Norrebœk; he also went out with his gun and his hounds. He was tall and stout and looked extremely well when they spoke to each other. He might have compared with the renowned Herr Brockenhunus, of Egeskov in Funen, about whose great strength so much was said. Following his example, Palle Dyre had caused to be hung up at his castle-gate an iron chain with a hunting-horn attached to it, and when he rode home he seized the chain, lifted himself up on his horse, and blew a blast on the horn.

"Come yourself and see it, Fru Marie!" said he; "it is fine weather, come to Norrebœk."

When she went to his castle is not known, but on the altar-candlesticks in Norrebœk church could be read that they were presented by Palle Dyre and Marie Grubbe of Norrebœk castle.

A very strong man indeed was Palle Dyre; he drank like a fish; he was like a barrel which never could be filled; his snoring was as if it came from a whole hog-sty; he looked red and bloated.

"How hoggish and disgusting he is!" exclaimed Fru Palle Drye, Grubbe's daughter. She soon became weary of her life at Norrebœk, but that did not make it any better.

One day the table was laid for dinner, and the viands were getting cold; Palle Dyre came home at midnight, but Fru Drye came neither at midnight nor in the morning; she had turned her back on Norrebœk, and left it without giving any notice or saying farewell.

It was damp, cloudy weather, and the blasts of wind were cold; a flock of dark birds flew screaming over her; they were not so homeless as she was.

She went first to Sonder, near the German territory; two gold rings with costly gems she sold. Then she turned to the east, but turned again to the west. She had formed no plan, and was angry at every one; angry even at the God of goodness, in such a state was her wretched mind. She was soon also ill in body and could scarcely walk any longer. The lapwing flew from his little hillock when she fell over it; the bird screeched as it always screeches, "Thou thief, thou thief!" She had never stolen any one's property, and had only permitted birds' eggs and young birds to be brought to her from bank and tree, and now she remembered this.

Where she lay she could see the sand-hills, yonder; near the shore fishermen lived, but she was not able to reach their cottages, she was so ill. The large white seagulls came flying over her, with cries like those of the rooks, the crows and the jackdaws, in her old home. The birds flew very near her; at length she began to think that they had turned coal-black, but all had become night before her eyes.

When she again opened her eyes, she found herself lifted up, and being carried in the arms of a tall, powerful-looking young man. She gazed in his bearded face; he had a scar over one eye, so that the eyebrow seemed divided into two. He carried her, she was so miserably helpless, to his ship, he was well scolded by the Captain for his reward. The next day the vessel sailed. Marie Grubbe was not put ashore; she went with them. But did she not come back to land? Yes. When and where?

Years and years passed on.

The plague was raging in Copenhagen; it was in the year 1711. The Queen of Denmark had gone to her native German home; the King had left the capital; every one who could hurried away from it. The students, even if they had free board and lodging, sought to escape from the town. One of these, the last who had remained at "Borck's College," as it is called, close to Regentsen, also took his departure. It was two o'clock in the morning; he came with his knapsack; it was filled more with books and manuscripts than with clothes. There hung a damp, heavy fog over the town; not a human being was to be seen in the streets through which he passed. Several of the doors and gates of the houses were marked by a cross; within these there was sickness, or people were lying dead. There was no one to be seen either in the wide, winding "Kiodmangergade," as the street is so called which runs from the "Round Tower" down toward the King's palace. An ammunition-wagon rumbled by; the driver cracked his whip, the horses went at a gallop; the wagon was full of dead bodies! The young student held his hand before his face and smelled a strong spirit which he had on a sponge in a little brass box.

From a low tavern in one of the narrow streets came the sound of songs roared by many unsteady voices, and shouts of forced laughter. Some people were passing the night there in drinking, to banish from their memory that the fatal disease was standing at the door, and would soon have them carried away in the ammunition-wagons to join the other dead. The student hurried toward the pier; there lay a couple of small vessels, one of which was preparing to depart from the infected town.

"If God allows us to live, and we have a fair wind, we are going to Gronsund in Falster," said the skipper, and asked the name of the student who wished to go with him.

"Ludwig Holdberg," replied the student, and that name sounded like any other name; now it is one of the names of which Denmark is most proud; then he was only a young, unknown student.

The vessel glided by the palace; it was not morning by the time it reached the open sea. A light breeze had sprung up, the sails swelled out, and the young student placed himself so that the fresh wind blew in his face, and he fell asleep. It was not the wisest thing to do.

On the third morning the vessel arrived at Falster.

"Do you know any one in the town yonder who would take me as a lodger at a small cost?" asked Holberg of the captain.

"I think you would do well to go to the ferryman's house at Borrehuset," he answered. "If you wish to be very polite, you must call the ferrywoman 'Mother Soren, Sorensen Moller.' But it may happen that she may become a little wrong in the head, if you pay her too much attention. Her husband has been arrested for some serious offense, and she herself takes charge of the ferryboat; she has strong fists."

The student took up his knapsack and proceeded to the ferry house. He did not find the door locked, and, opening the wicket, he entered a room with a stone floor, in which a turn up bedstead and a large feather bed covered with leather were the most important articles of furniture. A white hen and her chickens were tied to the turned-up bedstead, and had upset a basin of water, so that the water was running over the floor. There was no body in this room, nor in the chamber close by it except a child in a cradle. The ferry-boat returned; there was only one person in it, whether a man or woman it was difficult to make out. The person wore a large cloak, and had a fur cap with a hood on its head. The boat had now reached the landing-place.

It was a woman who entered the room. She had quite a distinguished look as she drew herself up; her eyes expressive of hauteur sparkling under her dark eyebrows. She was Mother Soren, the ferry woman; the rooks, the crow and the jackdaws would have screeched another name, which we know better.

She look very sullen, and she did not seem inclined to speak much; but so much was said that the student made a bargain with her for board and lodging while things went on so badly in Copenhagen.

There frequently came to the ferry-house some of the most respectable burghers of the neighboring market-town. Among these were Frands, the locksmith, and Swert, the custom-house officer; they generally drank a jug of ale, and discussed various matters with the student; he was a clever young man; he understood Greek and Latin, and was learned on many subjects.

"Well!" exclaimed Mother Soren, "the less one knows, so much the less one is weighed down!"

"You have very hard work," said Holberg, one day that she had been chopping wood for the fire, and doing hard work more fit for a man.

"I should think so," she answered.

"Have you been always accustomed, since you were a child, to toil and drudge as you do now?"

"You can judge of that by my hands," she said; and showed him two very small hands, but hard and strong-looking, with the nails bitten off closely.

Toward Christmas-time began heavy snowstorms; the cold was extreme, the wind blew sharply, as if it had aquafortis to sprinkle people's faces with. Mother Soren did not allow herself to be influenced by the severity of the weather; she wrapped her cloak round her, and put her fur cap on her head. It became very dark in the house at an early hour in the afternoon; wood and peat heaped upon the fire-place; then sat down and mended her stockings—there was no one else to do it. One evening she spoke a little more to the student than usual; she spoke of her husband.

"In a quarrel with a Dragor skipper he was so unlucky as to kill him, and therefore was condemned to work for three years in irons at Holmen. He is but a common sailor; so the law can take its course."

"The law is put in force with people of the higher ranks also," said Holberg.

"Do you think so?" replied Mother Soren. For a time she sat gazing fixedly on the fire; then suddenly she began to speak again. "Have you not heard of Kai Lykke, who had one of his churches pulled down, and when Mads, the Priest, thundered against him from the pulpit, he had Herr Mads put into prison and in irons, called together a Court of Justice, at which he presided, and himself condemned him to lose his head, which sentence was carried into effect. That was not an accidental deed, and yet Kai Lykke was allowed to go about in freedom and safety."

"It was all right, according to that time," said Holberg, "but now these times are gone."

"Can you be such a fool as to believe that?" exclaimed Mother Soren, as she rose and went into the inner chamber where the little child lay, took her up and laid her down again, and then arranged the student's bed on the turn-up bedstead. She had given him the use of the feather over-bed in leather, for he was more susceptible of cold than she was, although he had been born in Norway.

On New Year's Day the morning was bright and sunny, the ice lay thick on the ground, and as the snow fell it froze hard, so that the people could easily walk on it. The church-bells in the town were ringing, and the student Holberg threw his warm cloak round him and went to the town.

The student Holberg went to church. On his way back to his home he passed the gate of Swert, the custom-house officer, and was asked in to partake of some warm ale, mixed with syrup and ginger. The conversation fell upon Mother Soren, but the officer did not know much about her. She did not belong to Falster, he said; she had once some means; her husband was a common sailor and very passionate in his temper, which had led him to kill the captain of a little vessel.

"He beats his wife and yet she stands up for him."

"I would not bear such treatment!" said the custom-house officer's wife. "I, too, am come of better people. My father was a stocking weaver to the royal family!"

"And you are also married to a royal functionary," said Holberg, bowing to her and her husband.

It was the evening of Twelfth Day; Mother Soren lighted for Holberg a Twelfth Night light; that is so to say, three tallow candles, which she had herself dipped.

"A light for each man!" said Holberg.

"Each man!" she exclaimed, looking hard at him.

"For each of the wise men from the East," said Holberg.

"Oh, on that account!" she answered, and then remained long silent. But on that twelfth night she was more communicative than usual.

"You must have a nice time with him to whom you are married," remarked Holberg. "People say that he behaves very ill to you—that he beats you."

"That concerns no one but myself," she answered. "It would have been better for me if I had been well beaten when I was a child. Now I deserve to be punished on account of my sins. What kindness he has shown me I myself know." She rose, and, drawing herself up, she continued: "When I lay ill on the open heath, and no one took the trouble to come near me unless perhaps the rooks and crows to peck at me, he carried me in his arms to his ship, and was found great fault with for bringing such a passenger on board. I was not born to lie sick, so I got better. Every one to his own fashion, Soren after this; no one has a right to judge another. Whatever he may be, I have lived more happily with Soren than I did with him who is called the most polished and most distinguished of the King's subjects. I was married to the Viceroy Gyldenlove, the King's half brother. I afterwards took Palle Dyre. Every one to his taste, and I to mine. I have given you a long harangue, but now you know all." And so saying, she left the room.

She was Marie Grubbe! How wonderfully had not her situation changed—how low she had fallen!

She did not see many more Twelfth Nights. Holberg relates that she died in June, 1716, but he has not told, for he did not know it, that when Mother Soren, as she was called, lay a corpse at Borrehuset, a flock of large black birds flew right over the place. They flew silently, which showed that they were aware silence was necessary at a funeral. As soon as she was laid in her grave no more was seen of the birds, but the same evening in Jutland, over the old castle, was observed an immense flight of rooks, crows and jackdaws; they all screeched in chorus, as if there was something they wished to make known, perhaps about him who, when he was a little boy, took away their eggs and their scarcely-fledged young ones, the peasant's son who was imprisoned and in irons, and the high-born damsel who ended her life as a ferry-woman at Gronsund. "Bra! bra!" they screeched; and their descendants screeched "Bra! bra!" when the old castle was taken down.

"They screech that even now that there is nothing more to scream about," said the clerk. He added: "The whole race have died out, the old castle has been torn down, and where it stood stands now the handsome fowl-house, with its gilded weather-cock outside, and old Grethe inside. She is most thankful for her comfortable dwelling; had she not came here she might have been in the poor-house.

The pigeons cooed above her, the turkeys gabbled around her and the ducks quacked.

"No one knows her," they said; "she has neither kith nor kin. It was a happy chance, that brought her here. She has neither got duck father, nor hen mother, and no offspring!"

She was, however, the descendant of an ancient race; she did not know it herself, neither did the clerk, notwithstanding the quantity of manuscripts and writing that was in the table-drawer. But one of the old crows knew all about it, and told it. From its mother and grandmother, it heard of Grethe's mother and grandmother, of whom we have also heard—she who, as a child, rode over the draw-bridge, and gazed as proudly around her as if the world and all in it were hers. We saw her afterwards upon the heath near the sand-hills, and we saw her at last at Borrehuset. Her grand-daughter, the last of the race, had returned home to where the old castle had stood, and where the dark wild birds screeched; but she lived among tame birds who knew her, and whom she knew. The poultry-woman Grethe had nothing more to wish for; she was old enough to die.

"The grave; the grave!" screeched the crows. And Grethe was buried in a decent grave, which, however, nobody knew except the aged crow, who also may be dead.

And now we know the history of the old castle, the ancient race, and Grethe's noble family.

HIRSUTE HORRORS.

How the Hair of the Period is Made—Silver, Blonde, Dark and Red Chignons.

"And beauty draws us with a single hair," wrote Pope. It must be remembered, however, that Pope wrote of the Elizabethan era, with possibly an eye poetic thrown backward to the Borgian memento in the Vatican, extant even in his day.

The capillary attraction of the period of 1870, on the contrary, draws us with an entire chignon (fortunate, moreover, if it prove not true), together with a couple, at least, of long glossy ringlets, terminating most likely in a long braid or technical "switch," either "Regina" or "Cousonne."

Wo be to males (the fascinated) if the fascination prove of jute, in lieu of veritable human hair!

For the benefit of the uninitiated it should be explained that jute is the latter-day substitute for, and barbarous Indian auxilliary of, the flowing ambrosial locks and Olympian curls of former days; for in these degenerate ones, to quote fashionable (but doubtful grammatical) parlance, "nobody wears their own hair, you know."

In fact (to continue the quotation) "it wouldn't pay"—either themselves or the else defrauded hair-merchants of the metropolis—to do it. It takes a great deal of money—and a great deal of hair, as well—to supply the American market demand of the period for the same. Enterprising merchants, therefore, under the double pressure of imperative trade and debility of funds, thanks to far-off prolific India, have discovered in her medicinal kingdom a substitute for this feminine absolute *sine qua non* of the age, which substitute, when cleaned, dried, and properly manipulated, singularly resembles human hair. Thanks to the innumerable tricks of the trade, the resemblance to it can be brought to such perfection as, it is alleged, to deceive even the practiced eyes of old professional lynxes, naturally interested—supposed to be perfectly *au fait* in its sale and detection.

INDIAN JUTE.

There is an immense amount of this Indian vegetable for sale at present in the city of New York—in most cases honestly, under its Indian name of jute; in others dishonestly passed off for genuine human hair. Some of the very fine qualities (indifferently of almost any color), when well oiled and braided, may pass muster, especially under the meshes of a net. Others, again, are so coarse and roughly "stringy" as to challenge detection upon the most casual inspection. Compared to the veritable article it simulates, a "switch" of jute is a marvelously cheap affair, varying in price anywhere from $1 50 to $5 and $6 only for the very best dressed varieties. For an answering human hair ornament, in the same or corresponding quantity, the immense price of $40, or anywhere from that to $75 or $100, would be demanded. One happy peculiarity of it (the jute) is its equal facility for taking dyes of any and every description and color—from pale auburn to black.

Thanks to jute, then (which only within the past 15 months has amounted in American importations to any considerable figure), the single past year's returns of the New York custom-house for the importation of foreign human hair have never been lighter.

This fact is attributable to two causes first, the one already quoted, and, alternately its superior cheapness and seeming inexhaustibility; secondly, to the birth and rapid growth of an enterprising spirit of competition among hair dealers of the various cities of the continent, which, in lieu of importing, as previously, has been fired with the laudable and certainly utterly feasible intention of providing and preparing, possibly in the end even heavily exporting—the national hirsute adornments of native Americans.

Already, in emulation of continental Europe, hair pedlers and agents are by the hundred in the field, here, there and everywhere over the entire length and breadth of the American territory, from Maine to California, in speculative search and hopeful subsequent purchase of "woman's glory," of every tint, quality and nationality, literally for American service and home consumption.

And where, the world over, could the harvest prove more plentiful, and owing, of course, to its mixed nationalities, of more peculiar and varied beauty?

HAIR WAREHOUSES.

The hair warehouse of Paris—the hair-trade center, *par excellence*, of all Europe—is even in our own metropolis a thing, and even now limitedly of reality, not fancy; and the day is not far distant when palatial warehouses will be built, shelved in the interior and otherwise divided by enterprising merchants, whose sum total of present and future fortunes are told off by the tons of canvas bags within them, stuffed high to bursting with their freights of human hair.

SILVER HAIR.

Owing to the (comparative) paucity of old age in America, one principal species—and in the hair dealer's estimation the one most invaluable of all his varied stock—will long remain a consignment from Europe. Allusion is made to the silver, white and gray hair of old age. As may readily be conceived, this variety of hair, owing to its susceptibility to any and every species of dye afforded by hirsute pigment and skill, is almost worth its weight in gold. Flaxen, auburn and gold or pale blonde rank next in estimation, and besides their literal beauty and the five years past fashionable *furore* about them (entailing, of course, thereby consequent more or less scarcity of the species in the fashionable markets), they are valued by the trade for similar reasons to the white and gray, viz: their easy adaptability to beautiful coloring.

THE BLONDE MANIA.

The mania still exists—scarcely perceptibly if at all diminished—for blonde hair (or deceptive jute) of any and every tint. So great indeed has and is still the desire for golden tresses—gold, this year, superseding the single past year of fashionable pre-eminence, even of veritable auburn locks—that a certain hair merchant and genius of the city, fortunately remembering in time the fact that real hair of that tint by no possibility was purchasable, even by the purse of Fortunatus—principally on account of the blondes, veritable the world over, forming but one-third of the entire population—in a sudden burst of happy inspiration conceived the idea of originating a liquid gold, which, applied at will to even ebon tresses, should in one happy instant make all womanhood his grateful and admiring disciples. Thus the celebrated "Aurora," the desideratum of the hirsute age, shed its liquid glory upon art-darkened brows, and behold! they turned as if by magic to transcendent glistening gold. The glory, if not the honor, of his nation's womanhood was saved, and honored, and sung; even in the present age, the name of the great Barker, inventor of the marvelous "Aurora," is destined to brighten the page of the present and future history.

DARK HAIR.

This, owing to the blonde caprice, is for the time being at a decided discount. It may be purchased by the pound anywhere from $12 to $22. Some of the very finest qualities rank as high as $30. Blonde hair, on the contrary, is frequently, as is also the silver above alluded to, as high as $60 per ounce. Auburn is about the same. The scarcity of these latter tints, together with their rare beauty of color, when compared with the plentitude of the brown and black shades of hair the world over, explains the discrepancy in price.

RED HAIR.

Most of the beautiful red-gold hair in the world's various hair-markets comes from Ireland and Scotland; some from England, and a very little from Spain, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily. A great proportion of the flaxen comes from Norway and Sweden, and various parts (with some species of the golden) of Germany. The finest gold, auburn and various shades of soft, beautiful brown, light chestnut and bronze gold in especial, are the united gifts of both England and America. Some very fine dark hair is also a peculiarity of American attraction. Russia and Poland, as well as Prussia, give different varieties of the lighter blonde, mostly flaxen, as well as jet black, to the hair trade. France also gives light hair—not much flaxen absolute, but "nutmeg brown," "cinnamon" ditto, and in great profusion a certain shade of dark, black-brown hair, coarse and long, but very lustrous. Portugal and Spain, as well as Italy, a furnish yet longer and coarser species of alternately black, brown, and absolutely jet locks. Italy has a range of greater variety in color, but the quality, compared with that of the three nations preceding, is almost universally coarse, although even more rarely luxurious.

The American hair, it is noticeable, of whatsoever descent, pure or mixed, is almost invariably much finer in quality, and when properly cleaned and brushed susceptible of a much finer gloss or positive brilliancy of lustre than the hair of Europeans in corresponding grades of life.

Observe the usual directions for the growth of a finer head of (natural) hair. In addition to the frequent, say semi-daily (at least), thorough ablutions in cold water—(which head baths, by the way, are insisted upon usually rigorously as a *sine qua non*, quite irrespective of one's other daily personal inclination or desire for cold water)—a frequent and thorough brushing of the hair and scalp with a good stiff brush till it tingles all over is essential.

THE DANGER OF FALSE HAIR.

Among the dangers of false hair are some of the following terrible new skin diseases: Sometimes caused by the masses of jute (improperly cleaned) resting upon the pores of a heated, perspiring brow or throat; secondly, the literal overrunning of the person by a fearful species of living parasite, native to the hemp when in its Indian home, and with which, in the novel horror of its ravages, few American physicians can successfully cure.

A good word then, and final, to all American ladies in this parting injunction and wearning, viz.: Never, under any circumstances, wear jute—especially in warm wether. And if you must wear false hair of any description, purchase it of a nauthentic and well-known metropolitan hair dealer (there are several of them whose words are as their bonds for veracity), and on his positive assurance that it is genuine living, not dead hair.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The fact is not known to all ladies that hair cut from the head of a corpse never retains either curl or wave after death, nor the glossy, life-like appearance of hair cut from a brain citadel endowed with life.

In all Catholic countries the nuns' hair is one of the most serious of its gratuities, and is, as a rule, in all respects the very finest in the world.

Hair cut from the heads of criminals is the world over another source of great revenue.

The hair belonging to American criminals in most instances is sold for the personal benefit of its owner.

Hair sent to this country from Paris is knotted up tight in several coils of different colors, which coils are then packed closely together, till on touching the outside of the tarred, leather-fastened canvas bag into which they are finally crammed with knots of wood instead, so hard and absolutely unyielding to pressure is the interior.

When received in this country, after the duties are paid, this hair cargo, which is technically called "raw," is then separated, disentangled and arranged according to its peculiar shade or color, for even of black hair in the raw state there are sometimes 30 different shades.

THE LITTLE WOODEN SHOE.

[Translated from the French, for the Catholic World.]

Jacques was a fisherman—a lucky one, too. He had a little house, all his own, and Jeanne, who had been for seven years his wife, and Ange, the jolliest little scamp that ever romped a fisherman's cottage. But these are not all his treasures. He has, besides, a store of nets and a boat called the Fine-Anguille. The sea was never yet too rough for either. For it never stormed until the Fine-Anguille had come with her crew snug and dry to her mooring. The captain of this frigate was Jacques; the mate—and what a mate he was!—was Fanor, a Newfoundland, peer and prince of dogs. Everybody knew the Fine-Anguille. Everybody knew Fanor. And well it was for many of them that they did. They had made his acquaintance under memorable circumstances. For, when Fanor looked from his kennel at night along the dark coast, he could see the glow of many a fireside which would have long been dark and cheerless if he had not rescued from the waves the strong arms that earned its fuel. Many a mother felt something queer in her throat and in the corners of her eyes when she saw the great shaggy brute, and thought of a certain little head that might long ago have been pillowed in the sea-weeds.

But when the feast of our Lady of Larmor came, ah! then Fanor was in his glory. Did he walk in the procession? Of course he did! Did he not know what was the proper thing for a respectable dog to do and where his right place was, after the banners? "Ah!" said Jacques, "he's a Christian. He's no dog; he is almost a man."

After Jacques, and Fine-Anguille, and the sea, Ange was the dearest friend of this dog. Fanor paid the most delicate attentions to this little fellow. He kept back his strength and refrained from those boisterous leaps; he gave Ange a thousand tender caresses with his great cold nose and with his paw; and, when he licked his hands, he scarcely moistened them. It was plain that he was in love with this baby. As for Jeanne, she loved nothing in the world besides Jacques and Ange and the dog.

For you and me, and the thoughtless or busy world, what a grand sight to watch the sea in September! so deep, so dark, it falls and rises with ever-increasing majesty. There is a menace in its ceaseless roll, its beauty is terribly grand, and from the shore we admire its strength and its immensity. But how differently it appears to the poor fisher's wife! For her there is nothing to admire in the ocean. For her it is only a source of anxiety and dread. How gloomy to her is the evening as it settles over this ever-tossing plain; how her heart starts at the vague threats of the wind! This blue and white-crested mass is perhaps a shroud. Is there no moaning save that which the listless water makes? And, when the horizon lowers, is the wild call of the sea-bird the only strange cry that can be heard? And, as the wind sweeps from the stormy offing, we perhaps think it beautiful. But to the fisher's wife it is dreadful. She fears for him who toils in the abyss. What can a little shell like Fine-Anguille and a man and a dog do against the ocean?

We may say, "How beautiful!" But she cries, "Holy Virgin! the sea is too high: Sweet Jesus! it blows too, too hard."

One day Jeanne was with Ange on the beach and Jacques was preparing Fine-Anguille for fishing. Jeanne sat, knitting, by the water's side. Ange had kicked off one of his little wooden shoes, and with his rosy little foot was playing in the water. He laughed, he shouted, he splashed the little waves that ran softly upon the sand. Ah, what fine fun he was having.

It was evening. The setting sun bathed the entire coast in purple, and the water, still and peacefully, reflected this scene of splendor.

Ange had tied a string to his little shoe and had thrown it out upon the water.

"Mamma," said he, "look! see my Fine-Anguille! In a minute I am going to make a storm."

And he splashed away with his bare foot.

The little shoe tossed from one side to another; finally it filled with water. Jeanne looked up and said, "Naughty boy! Put on your shoe. Quick!"

Just then somebody touched her shoulder. It was a stranger, from Paris, perhaps. This seemed probable from the haughty air, which people from the city always have, and also from his cold, harsh look and his pale countenance.

Jeanne was frightened.

"I want a boat," said the strange person, "to go out into the offing." Jacques approached. "If you like, sir, I am ready. Here, Fanor!"

"What! Take that brute along with us? Horrid cur! He is filthy and smells of old fish. I can't bare him for a companion."

"I will not go without my dog," said Jacques.

"Come!" said the stranger, "this beast is of no use. I will give you a louis to leave the dog." Jacques looked at his wife hesitatingly. Jeanne was pale. The stranger tossed the louis in his hand.

Just then Ange cried, "My shoe has gone to the bottom!" And Jeanne said, "Don't go without the dog."

Soon the Fine-Anguille left the shore, and, breaking through the rosy water disappeared in the distance, like a faint cloud.

Jeanne turned again towards the house, carrying her child, whose little foot hung bare over her dress.

When she reached the hights, she returned to scan the horizon. She saw a thick gray band stretched along it. Seized with anxious foreboding, she paused.

"Will it be fair?" she asked Father Lucas, the cow-herd. "What sort of a night will they have over by the Thunder Rocks and the White Mare, and in the offing?"

Father Lucas, in turn, scanned the horizon.

"Fine-Anguille is a good sea boat!" said he, and passed on with his cows.

"It is the wind!" thought Jeanne, as Ange by an unconscious movement covered his foot with her apron. "It is the wind! God be merciful to us!" Then she entered the house.

At ten o'clock gusts began to blow. The waves moaned piteously. Jeanne could not sleep. But neither the moaning of wind nor wave could disturb Ange as he lay wrapped snugly in his cradle. His mother struck a light. One is not so much frightened when one can see clearly. Then it seems as if one could do anything; but what can one do against the wind?

"The wind! O my God! the wind," cried Jeanne. "But at any rate, Fanor is with him!"

Then, as everything creaked and moaned around her, she fell into a slight slumber. She saw the great sea with its frightful gulfs, its white yawning mouth and threatening rocks, and its deceitful shoals. She saw her child on the beach, splashing the water with his naked foot. She saw the little wooden shoe which had been shipwrecked. Then she heard the voice of Ange murmuring, "I'll make a storm!"

Jeanne trembled.

Then, as the roof of the cottage moved and creaked, she remembered how the waves had entered the little shoe.

All at once she rose up and took Ange, fast asleep, in her arms. She threw her cape over her shoulders. It was raining hard and the wind blew strongly. She lit a lantern; a sudden gust put it out, and she was left in the darkness. But the surf made so much noise that is served as a guide. She reached the beach in safety.

"Angel O Angel if Fine-Anguille has perished!"

The belfry of Larmor stood black in the sombre night, and the sea dashed its white foam at the very steps of the church.

Jeanne seated herself on the damp sill, and, wrapping Ange in her cloak, waited with longing eyes, counting every wave.

Slowly the day broke, and the storm abated as the sun rose. It shone first on the fortress of Port Louis, then along the rest of the coast; and Jeanne saw the little wooden shoe broken among the pebbles—"Broken! and yet so light! It ought to have floated!"

Then Jeanne saw the Fine-Anguille. Her sail was rent and tattered. Her broken mast hung half in the water. All that could be hoped was that she might come in with the tide, and that Jacques would be able to avoid the rocks. Perhaps they still preserved their oars! As she listened, she thought she heard them striking on the row-locks; but no, it was the wind. The broken mast might still serve to hold them off the rocks. Already she could hear Fanor's voice. But on the heaving plain her glance could barely follow the little craft. Finally, as a sudden gust blew afresh, it disappeared altogether.

Jeanne closed her eyes. And, when they reopened, Jacques and Fanor were beside her. Jacques was pale; Fanor with red, distended nostrils, and panting, shook the water from his shaggy coat.

"Wife," said Jacques, "we have been very unlucky. We beat all night against the wind. I wished to come in last evening after we had doubled the citadel; I knew it would blow. But the fool of a Parisian would see the offing! He is dead now. God have mercy on him! I have never worked so hard in all my life! To lighten the boat he wanted to drown Fanor. And when he saw the breakers, he would jump overboard to swim. Fanor went after him and brought him to the gunwale; and, while I was lending him a hand, puff! we were all in the water together. Holy Mother! how I did lay about me. I caught a plank. 'Hold on, Fanor!' said I. But Fanor had left the stranger and had seized me by the collar. And so I made the shore. O the brave beast! he's no dog; he is almost a man!"

"And Fine-Anguille?" said Jeanne.

"She will come in with the tide. She is as light as a wooden shoe."

Distortions of Christianity.

[From All the Year Round.]

The preposterous idea that utterly useless self-inflicted suffering gave a man a claim to special felicity in the eternal life after death caused many Christians of the first centuries to subject themselves to most severe deprivations and pains. To have any enjoyment in this life was considered sinful, and they only were looked upon as thoroughly good Christians who made their existence miserable. Bishop Zeno, of Verona, informs us that this morbid view of Christianity was entertained generally in the fourth century, and that it was believed to be "the highest glory of Christian virture to tread nature under foot."

Because our Saviour was recorded to have stayed forty days in the desert, and to have fasted it became quite a fashion to retire to the desert and to "tread nature under foot." The deserts of Syria and Egypt were crowded with self-tormenting "saints." The sufferings which these poor lunatics invented for themselves, and the fortitude with which they endured them, are wonderful. One of them—he has his place as a saint in the almanac—lived for fifty years in a subterranean cave without ever seeing the friendly light of the sun. Others buried themselves to the neck in the glowing sand of the desert, or sewed themselves up in fur. Many burdened themselves with heavy chains. St. Eusebius always carried two hundred and sixty pounds of iron about his body. One Thalaleus forced his body into the hoop of a cartwheel, and remained in this highly useful position toward society for ten years. After this he took up his dwelling in a narrow cage. Some made a vow not to speak a word for years and not to look at any face. Others bound themselves to jump about on one leg apiece.

St. Barnabas, by some accident, got a stone in his foot, which caused him immense pain. He rejoiced, and would not have it removed. Other saints slept on bundles of thorns, or tried not to sleep at all. Simeon, the son of an Egyptian shepherd, ate only every Sunday, and wound round his waist a rope so tight that boils broke out all over him, which smelled so odiously that nobody could bear his saintly company. This Simeon was an ambitious saint; he became the leader of a peculiar class, the Stylites or column saints. He placed himself on the top of a column and remained there for years. He first perched himself on a column only four yards high, but his column grew with his madness. When his insanity reached its utmost degree, his column had risen (or is resented to have risen) to the height of forty yards; on this he managed to keep alive for thirty years; but it is difficult to understand how he could sleep without falling off. One of his favorite recreations was to bow as low and as often as possible in praying. An eye-witness counted one thousand two hundred and forty-four of his bows, but then gave up counting. Simeon at last succeeded in fasting for forty days. It is, however, well known that lunatics can fast a very long time. When Simeon became too weak to stand upright, he had a post erected on the top of his column, to which he was attached in an upright position with chains. This madness found many imitators in the Orient, but only one in Europe. He was a native of Trier; the bishop of that city, however, would not acknowledge him as a saint, but treated him simply as a fool.

Immense numbers of people resorting to the desert, in order to live, had to form communities; these became associations of self-tormentors, which were called monasteries. St. Pachomius is looked upon as the originator of these institutions. He had in his monastery fourteen hundred monks, besides a great number of nuns; for the excitable sex were, of course, taken by ascetic fanaticism. Artificial solitudes also arose in the heart of cities. The city of Oxyrrhinchus had more convents than dwelling houses; and in them did pray, and not work, thirty thousand monks and nuns. The most respected fathers of the church called the life in a convent the direct road to Paradise. St. Jerome wrote, amiably: "Now, if thy young brothers and sisters throw themselves at thy breast, and thy mother, with tears and dishevelled hair and torn garments, shows her bosom which nourished thee, and thy father lays himself on the threshold, kick them away from thee with thy feet, and hasten with dry eyes to join the standard of the cross."

The fathers of the church report many miracles of St. Anton. The animals of the desert obeyed him like well-taught poodle dogs. They crowded frequently round his cave, but always waited respectfully until he had finished his prayers; then received his blessing and went about their business. When St. Anton buried the hermit St. Paul of Thebes, who died in his one hundred and thirteenth year, two pious lions assisted him in digging a grave.

St. Macarius had great power over wild animals. Once, a hyena knocked modestly at his door, and when the saint opened it, she, a distressed mother, laid at his feet a blind cub, but at the same time, as a fee, the skin of a lamb. "I do not want that skin, you have stolen it," cried the saint, angrily. The poor hyena was so distressed that she shed tears. The saint was moved. "If you will promise not to steal any more skins, I will take the skin and heal the cub." The repentant hyena laughed "Yes;" the saint healed the cub; and the hyena trotted off, a better animal.

Many of these gentry had a wonderful perseverance in praying. Among them an Irish saint, of the name of Kewdon, who prayed so long that a swallow had time not only to lay her eggs in his folded hands, but to hatch them also!

Though the saints are dead, they still take care of the interests of pious people. The nobility stand under the particular protection of St. George, St. Maurice and St. Michael. The patron of theologians is, most strangely and unaccountably, the doubter St. Thomas. The patron of the pigs is St. Antonius. The jurisdiction over lawyers is given to St. Ivo, over physicians to St. Cosmus and St. Damian; over sportsmen to St. Hubert; the tipplers stand unsteadily under the powerful protection of St. Martin. Nations have also their patron saints. St. Anton, though much occupied with his protectorate over pigs, has still time to attend to the business of the Portuguese; the Spaniards are taken care of by St. Jacob; the French by St. Denis; the English by St. George; the Venetians by St. Marc.

The fanaticism which originated in the East was soon transferred to Europe, where is was propagated by St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, and St. Jerome, who had been a hermit himself, and wrote in praise of solitary life what is considered to be a pattern of eloquence. St. Martin was the first who established convents in France, in the fourth century. He became Archbishop of Tours, and was a very proud saint. When he appeared before the Emperor Valentinian, that potentate did not feel inclined to rise in his honor. This vexed St. Martin; he prayed, and lo! flames burst from the imperial seat, and the Emperor had to get up quickly. From that period convents sprang up like mushrooms. At the time of the Reformation no fewer, than fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-three convents, of the medicant order alone, had been instituted. The Reformation abolished eight hundred convents in Germany; but, notwithstanding, the Emperor Joseph the Second of Austria still found in his estates one thousand five hundred and sixty-five monasteries, and six hundred and four nunneries. At the time of Luther the number of frairs of the medicant orders amounted to two million four hundred and fifty thousand. Some founders of convents were very extraordinary men; for instance, the above named St. Benedict, who prescribed to his monks a very sensible rule. They were to work. The Benedictine convents consequently became places of refuge for science and art during a time very unfavorable to both, and were respected. Princes who retired from business generally chose those convents.

STRANGE DRINKS.

"Man, being reasonable, must get drunk!" Many people accept that as an axiom who never heard the name of the poet who wrote it. On that head, the most forlorn and stupid of savages are at one with civilized folks; and some extremely curious, let alone nasty, concoctions does human ingenuity hit upon in its desperate desire to produce a beverage that will cheer and inebriate. The cocoa-nut tree is a great boon to thirsty man, giving the weary traveller a draught of pure water, rewarding the early riser with a cup of sparkling toddy, and delighting lovers of strong potations with its potent arrack. The first beverage is contained in the fruit; the less innocent ones are made from the sap of the tree. The operations of the Chingalese toddy drawer are simply enough. He binds all the shoots bearing embryo nuts firmly together, cuts off the ends, and attaches beneath them an earthenware vessel holding about a gallon, and so leaves matters for four-and-twenty-hours—from sunrise to sunrise. When the time is up the chatty is lowered, emptied of its contents, and replaced; and so the progress goes on, until the flow of sap is exhausted. The liquor thus obtained looks like milk and water and tastes like sodawater and milk slightly flavored with cocoa-nut. In a few hours rapid acetous fermentation takes place, and by midday the sap becomes toddy, resembling a poor acid cider, and from this arrack is made by distillation. The same source supplies the subjects of the Rajah of Sarawak with their national beverage, which is kept in huge jars, and hospitably handed to all comers in cans, bottles or cocoa-nut shells, whichever happen to be handiest. Mr. Boyle says it looks like thin milk, and smells like five hundred negroes drunk in a slave-pen, while its flavor seems to be as unique as its smell.

"When first taken into the mouth, it suggests an idea of cocoa-nut milk gone very sour, and holding in solution a very considerable quantity of brown sugar and old cheese; when it reaches the throat, the agonized novice becomes aware of a hot and peppery flavor, causing him to believe that starch mingled with the finest cayenne must have a great share in the composition; and, finally, should it safely reach its destination, and the sufferer be compelled to put his head precipitately through the railings behind, he conceives with astonishing suddenness that he is waiting for the crisis in a rolling vessel at the change of the monsoons."

When the Marquesans are in the humor for a drinking bout, a number of boys are set to work preparing aroo, by squatting around a large bowl and masticating cocoa-nuts, which they spit into the bowl when sufficiently chewed. Enough being prepared, the vessel is filled with fresh water, and stirred, and the pleasant mess left to settle, when the flowing bowl is passed about for the merrymakers to drain to the lees.

Another drink, in high esteem among the South-Sea Islanders, is made in a similar manner from the ava-root, and ava-drinking forms an essential feature of all Feejean ceremonies. In Rewa, when the ava has been duly chewed, as the water is poured in, the expectant spectators, ranged in a semicircle around the chief operator, set up a howl, finishing off with a cry of "Ai seou." Then the operator strains the liquid into an immense wooden bowl, singing all the while; his song being taken up by the company, who at the same time imitate his motions to the best of their ability, varying the performances at every important stage of the proceedings by clapping their hands. The brewage concluded, the drinking-cups are filled from one having a hole in it; over the hole the ava-maker placing a finger when dipping, withdrawing to let the liquor run out in a stream. The drinking of the King's draught is followed by an extra loud clapping; that an inferior chief by the exclamation: "Sa madaal" (It is empty) After ava, His Rewain Majesty rinses his mouth, lights his cigar and takes his ease on his mat. The royal barber, not being permitted to touch anything with his hands, has to find a friend to hold the cup to his lips while he drinks his allowance. The royal ava-drinking at Somu-somu is equally ceremonious. Early in the morning, the King's herald or orator cries out in front of his house: "Yango-na li ava." To this the people reply with loud shouts, meaning: "Prepare ava." The chiefs and principal men assemble immediately with their bowls and ava roots, which are handed over to the younger folks, while they have a palaver about things in general. The ava-preparers must have clean and undiseased teeth, and are liable to punishment if they are detected swallowing any of the precious juice. The swallowing over, and the water poured on the ava, the herald drawls out in the vernacular: "Make the offering." The ava is then strained through cacoanut husks—a tedious operation. Then the herald repeats his cry, and the chiefs join in the chorus. Somebody is despatched with the royal ava, and the company go on singing. The orator invokes their god, Tava Sava, and his companions implore their dead friends by name to watch over them, then prayers are raised for the King's life, for rain, the arrival of ships, and riches, and life to enjoy them. The chorus, "Mana endina sendina le," a sort of "Amen, so be it," is repeated again and again, each time in a higher pitch, until the force of human lungs can no higher go, when the performance ends in a general screech of "O-ya-ye!" which is taken up by the outer mob, and the King drinks his ava, the Chiefs clapping hands while he so, and, when he has finished, setting to work upon their own account, and afterwards to business with what soberness they may. No one dreams of doing anything until the King has emptied his bowl; and it a visitor wishes to keep on good terms with his hosts, he must not do any work, or make any noise, until the ceremony has come to an end. The picvorree of Guiana and the chica of Chili and Brazil, like ava and aroo, are produced by the masticatory process; the first named being a concoction of cassava-bread, saliva, and water; while the principal ingredient of the Brazilian chica consists of maize dough, thoroughly chewed by a parcel of old women.

Among the many strange acquaintances made by M. du Chaillu was a drunken old chief named Olenga-Yombi, whose head wife favored the gorilla-hunter with the following account of her worthy husband's bringing up: "When he was quite a child, Olenga-Yombi's father used to put him in a big bag, and carry him to the top of a high tree, where he plied him with the intoxicating palm-wine. Every day he repeated the dose, till the child came to like palm-wine better than his mother's milk, whereat the father was greatly delighted, because he wished him to be renowned when he was grown up for the quantity of palm-wine he could drink. "So you see, Chaillu, you must not be angry with him, for it is not his own fault." This frightful example was always going to the drink, on the drink, or sleeping off the drink, and must have furnished a nice text for the total abstainers of those parts, supposing they preferred their principles to their heads.

Genuine palm-wine is obtained from the Palmyra palm, and is far superior to that of the cocoa-nut tree. As the trunk of the tree is too rough for hands and knees to be used in climbing, the wine-drawer adopts another mode of ascent. He passes around his body and the stem of the tree a hoop of bamboo, which serves to support his back. Pressing his feet firmly against the trunk, and grasping his hoop as firmly with his hands, he draws slightly forward, keeping his foot steady, and slipping the hoop up a little higher, advances a step or two with his feet; and so he goes up some fifty or sixty feet, till he reaches the leafy crown of the palm. He then bores a hole in the trunk, about half an inch deep, and inserts a leaf rolled up funnel-wise into it, the other end being inserted into the mouth of a calabash, which he sends down as soon as it is full. A tree will yield a quart of wine twice a day for a month; and, if the hole is afterwards carefully stopped with clay, wine may be drawn from the same tree for many successive years. Captain Burton says the oil-palm yields the finest wine of all, a drink surpassing the best of cider. His Majesty of Dahomey, however, with an eye to the oil-trade, prohibits his subjects from drawing their liquor from this source, because, like the Kroomen, they fell the trees first; so that the thirsty souls of Whydah have to content themselves with bamboo-wine, tasting like soapsuds laced with vinegar.

Dr. Livingstone found the Magenja of the Zambesi the possessors of a grateful beverage, which satisfied the cravings of fever at one draught, and almost justified the advice of a friendly chief: "Drink plenty of it, and, as it gets in, it will drive the fever out." This beer is made from vegetable grain dried in the sun, pounded into meal and gently boiled. When a day or two old, it is fit to drink, and is then a pinkish, sweet, acidified liquor, of the consistence of gruel. It only intoxicates when deep and long-continued potations are indulged in, and then even no permanently evil result follows, for the Magenja are, for Africans, a very long-lived race, although, in contempt of European sanitary notions, they never wash themselves unless by accident. Drinking is the one enjoyment of their existence, and the completion of a family brewing an occasion of merry-making. Sometimes a selfish couple will pretend to be ill, and shut themselves up in their hut until they have put away their beverage; but they generally invite their friends, who in return praise the beer as so good that the taste reaches to the back of the neck, or declare it will make their stomachs cry "Tohu, tohu!" at every step on the road home.

Abyssinian beer, known as soa, tallah or donqua, according to its quality and strength, is made by mixing Dagussa flour into a dough, and leaving it two or three weeks to ferment, when the dough is made up in cakes and baked on hot iron. These are put into a large jar of water, with a mixture of barley-meal and water, and a small quantity of a bitter herb called "gesa," growing abundantly upon the plains. After remaining quiet for a few hours, the beer is considered fit for consumption. Mesek, made from this beer by boiling it with eggs, honey, butter, and spice, is declared to be a drink fit for the entertainment of the gods, when in the good old Abyssinian times they used to pay that land an annual visit. But the favorite beverage among our whilom foes is tedge, or honey wine, which was praised years ago by the Jesuit father Foncet as a delicious liquor, pure, clear, and the color of Spanish white wine. The process of manufacture is a simple one. To one part of wild honey is added five or six parts of cold water; this is well stirred, and put into a narrow-mouthed jar, with a little sprouted barley, some biscuits of tedoo bark, and a few geso leaves. After three or four days' exposure in the sun this ferments, and is generally drunk as soon as it has nearly lost its sickly sweetness, being even then a muddy sort of liquor. Mr. Parkyns speaks disparagingly of it, and quotes Bruce against it; but the natives appreciate it highly, and drank inordinately of it when they have the chance. In Shoa, the manufacture of tedge used to be a royal monopoly, and it was not allowed to be sold in public. Of course it was to be procured by bribery, but even then Mr. Johnson says the purchaser probably got the rations of some economically disposed guest of the King, who had poured his daily allowance into a large jar instead of drinking it. A superior sort, made for his Shoan Majesty's own use, was prepared by adding kulobberries (resembling our elderberries) to the other ingredients, and allowing the liquor to "barills," from being handed to guests in small Venetian bottles of grass, the accidental breakage of which was a serious offence in the monarch's eyes. Mr. Henty, the war correspondent of the Standard newspaper, describes the taste of tedge as resembling a mixture of small-beer and lemonade made from mouldy lemons. With three comrades, he went into a native public-house of Abtegrat Fair, and called for tedge. It was brought in a flask resembling a Lucca oil-flask, but rather fatter, and with a larger neck. As it did not hold more than half a pint, the hot and thirsty customers soon called for more, but were made to understand they must wait for it to be strained, an operation they witnessed with dismay. A large jar was brought in; the wife of the proprietor put a part of her very dirty garment over the mouth, and poured the liquor through it into the flask. Luckily, Mr. Henty and his friends had learned not to be over-squeamish, and were able, spite, of some qualms, to satisfy their thirst; he does not say weather the straining process improved the flavor of his honey-wine, or otherwise.

Beedon, a drink in high esteem in some parts of Africa, is made like tedge with honey, but in this case the only addition is some millet, the beverage being brought to perfection by being exposed for ten days to the action of the sun. The Soosoos extract a tolerably palatable liquor from "yingling" root, by burning it and infusing the ashes in water. The people of Unyon thank it wasteful to eat the plantain. They bury the green fruit in a deep hole, and keep it covered with earth and straw until it ripens. It is then peeled and pulped into a large wooden trough, well mashed, and thoroughly stirred; in a couple of days it is fit for use. The Buloms go a different way to work; they let the fruit ripen naturally, remove the skin, and bruise the rest in hot water. In twelve hours or so, this mixture is strained and bottled, being "corked" closely for a week, by which time it has become a beverage of moderate intoxicating power. The folks of Taboga find their wine all but readymade. When the flower-stalk of the American agave begins to sprout, the heart of the plant is cut out, and the juice collects in an artificial well formed by the operation. One plant will yield as much as three pints a day for a month; and, when the juice has fermented, it will cause intoxication, and the end of the collector is attained.

Dampier relates how his friend Lant, Rajah of Mindinoa, with all his courtiers, got as drunk as swine upon rice-drink, which must have been a similar beverage to saki, beloved of the Japanese, who make it of all degrees of strength, from that of weak wine to potent spirit; and much the same sort of thing as the Chinese samshu, and, in the opinion of Sir R. Alcock, quite as good or bad. Marco Polo, perhaps because he had not tasted it, is much more complimentary. He says: "The greater part of the people of Cathay drink a wine made of rice and many good spices, and prepare it in such a way that it is more agreeable to drink than any other liquor. It is clear and beautiful, and makes a man drunk sooner than any other wine." This is praise indeed. But of all curious drinks, commend us to Ladakh beer, which possesses the great merit of portability. It is made of parched barley, ground, mixed with rice and the root of an aromatic plant, pressed into a hard solid cake. When wanted, a piece is broken off, and thrown into a vessel of water to ferment. This resembles gruel in appearance, and has a sour spirituous smell. What a boon it would be to our soldiers and sailors if the beverages of Bass and Whitbread could be thus solidified! Where is the inventive genius, not above taking a hint from the savage, who will make possible to carry a pint or two of Burton ale or London porter in one's waistcoat pocket?—[Chambers' Journal.

Shall Sunday be Observed?

[From the Chicago Post.]

A decision was rendered by Judge Mallory in the Municipal Court of Milwaukee, last week, so radical in its character and so unmistakable in its tendency as to excite general interest throughout the West. The case was the City of Milwaukee vs. The Milwaukee German Turnverein. The municipal ordinance prohibits dancing on Sunday in German beer gardens. The Turnverein publicly and deliberately violated the ordinance, and the Court decides that it was justifiable, and that the ordinance is unconstitutional and void.

Judge Mallory calls attention to the fact that "England and America are the two principal countries where laws have been passed for the purpose of enforcing a strict observance of Sunday as the Christian Sabbath, and that, in the early settlement of Wisconsin, large numbers of the immigrants were from Germany, France, Norway, and other countries, where the mode of observing Sunday differs widely from the opinions of the Puritans of England and America." He testifies that these adopted citizens, who hold "liberal views of Sunday," are orderly, law-abiding and sober persons, who have done much to develope the resources of the State.

The constitution of Wisconsin provides that:

"The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent. Nor shall any control or interference with the right of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments, or mode of worship."

The Judge interprets this as follows:

"This section seems, to my mind, to be as liberal and comprehensive as language could well make it, and, in my judgement was intended to prohibit and prevent any enactment tending to enforce or reflect the opinions or prejudices of any sect or denomination of religionists, or any other persons or class of persons, in any matter pertaining to or tending to interfere with the right of conscience."

He proceeds to call attention to the fact that, from the time the ordinance was proposed, it was treated as a religious measure; the clergymen united and urged its passage; and the people of the community took sides upon a question involving theology. If the Jews and Seventh-day Baptists being in a majority in any community should abstain from work and amusement on Saturday, nobody would hesitate to denounce it as a law affecting religious belief, and therefore unconstitutional. We quote further conclusions:

"It can not be claimed that dancing of itself is wrong; it is regarded as being not only an innocent amusement, but one of the polite accomplishments, and its wrong would be just as wrong in any other part of the State, or on any other day.

"The Legislature of this State has had this Sunday question under consideration, and passed laws on the subject on at least three or four different occasions, and by a recent act abolished all laws relating to dancing on Sunday, and by the passage of another recent act greatly relaxed the laws relating to the observance of Sunday generally. In fact all the so-called Sunday laws have for years remained a dead letter upon our statute books, by common consent.

"My education causes me to disapprove of the practice of dancing on Sunday, as a matter of taste, if nothing more; but I ought not to be allowed to compel persons differently educated to adopt my views or tastes.

"Justice is more imperative than taste, and he, therefore, holds that "neither the Legislature nor the Common Council can authorize or pass such an ordinance, without violating the Constitution of this State, and disregarding the principle of complete freedom of religious opinion and worship embodied in our American system of government."

☞ The Omaha Republican of the 13th says: "We learn from H. E. Brown, Esq., that 5,000 head of cattle arrived at Schuyler, from Texas, on the 8th, making some 15,000 now in that vicinity. P. S. Mr. B. has just informed us that 3,000 more cattle arrived at Schuyler on Monday last. Our informant bought 700 head. About 8,000 head have been sold at that point already, yet the demand is not now quite as sharp as the Texas drovers would like. They have good stock. At least 17,000 or 18,000 head are now in and around Schuyler. Good fat cattle, weighing a thousand pounds, may be had at 3½ to 3 cents, on foot."

☞ A young Parisian couple whose loves had been foiled, resolved together to leave the world. They retired to bed in a close room with two fires of charcoal burning on the floor. After a short sleep Chloe awoke and smashed a few panes of glass to let the air to relieve her headache. This awoke her lover, who upbraided her with being afraid to die, stabbed her with a clasp-knife and bolted.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court, JUDGE W. S. HORN.

For Clerk of the County Court, CHARLES S. THRUSTON.

For County Attorney, ALBERT S. WILLIS.

For Sheriff of Jefferson County, CAPT. JOHN E. MARTIN.

For County Assessor, JOHN HARRISON.

For Coroner of Jefferson County, CONRAD J. WEBER.

For County Surveyor, JOHN ROBB.

For Jailer of Jefferson County, AMBROSE E. CAMP.

For Judge of the City Court, J. HOP. PRICE.

For Clerk of the City Court, JOHN C. LORAN.

For Marshal of the City Court, PAT. DILLON.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court, FRANK HAGAN.

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

[illegible]

Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

TELEGRAMS.

Judge A. H. Longstreet, of Georgia, died yesterday at Oxford, Miss., in his 80th year.

The regular train on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad passed over the Big Clifty Viaduct yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The steamer Hornet sails from Wilmington to-day loaded with naval stores, under command of Capt. Moffit, late of the Confederate States Navy.

The main factory building of the Meriden [illegible] Company was almost totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $400,000 [illegible].

Judge Allison at Philadelphia has decided that the removal of Lowrey as Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias is illegal, and enjoined Stokes from acting in that capacity.

A passenger train on the Troy and Boston road collided with two freight cars near Eagle Bridge, N. Y., yesterday morning. An engine and five cars were badly smashed, Wm. [illegible] Harrison, of Brimfield, was bruised about the head and shoulders, Wm. Scrivens, station agent, injured badly, and Sam'l Stevens, brakeman, slightly bruised.

Completion of the Big Clifty Viaduct.

There are two views on the completed portion of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad which are well worth going to see. One of these is a broad and extensive landscape view visible from the summit of Nebo hill. The other is the great wrought-iron viaduct spanning the wild and rugged chasm through which flows a small stream called Big Clifty. The last rail on this viaduct was spiked down yesterday. As construction and passenger trains can now pass over, the work of track-laying on the other side will be prosecuted so rapidly that in a week more visitors can go on the cars to Grayson Springs station, 38 miles beyond Elizabethtown and within three miles of the springs themselves.

The work done on this part of the road under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Wiggleworth is of the most complete and perfect description. Few old roads have a track more [illegible] and secure or can boast of such excellent bridge and tunnel work. Every precaution has been taken for the safety and comfort of the traveling public. From Elizabethtown out to Nebo hill the road runs over a level and cultivated country, affording nothing that is particularly attractive to the eye; but from the summit of this hill it begins to introduce the tourist to [illegible] and striking scenery. The [illegible] of Big Clifty and the viaduct which spans [illegible] objects which will always interest the [illegible]. The first is a wild mountain gorge, the [illegible] of which are broken into irregular and [illegible] cliffs of sandstone, with laurel and [illegible] growing from the seams.

[illegible] is spanned by a wrought iron viaduct [illegible]. There are twenty-six spans [illegible] and one over the channel of the [illegible], all supported on trestels of [illegible], the patent Phoenix tubular column [illegible] as uprights, and these resting on [illegible]. The work is, throughout, of the [illegible] and durable description, as it should [illegible] height of the structure is [illegible] feet [illegible] masonry, and [illegible] above the channel of [illegible]. This viaduct cost $45,000, and was [illegible] by the Baltimore Bridge Company.

The Gypsies.

There is a tribe of gypsies located back of New Albany who frequently visit Louisville. One of this number owns a fine farm in that vicinity, and all of them are in pretty good circumstances. [illegible] number about 150 men, women and children. The men buy and sell horses here and in the South, and are generally esteemed sharp traders; but, as one of them expressed it, "we [illegible] for our livelihood, and we always are honest." Sampson Cooper, one of the tribe, tells [illegible] a band of them settled about Dayton, [illegible] thirteen years ago, where they have accumulated considerable property. Sampson is a [illegible] horses, and a shrewd one at that. They [illegible] their exchanges chiefly at Captain Bart W. [illegible] stable, on Sixth street, Sampson says, and their drinking only at Tom. Evans' Crystal Palace. During the war they furnished many [illegible] to the Federal army. This band is from Devonshire, Surrey, Kent and London, England, and all of them are thrifty.

Crab Orchard Springs.

[illegible] crowd of ladies and gentlemen [illegible] city yesterday morning for Crab Orchard [illegible], where they will remain for several [illegible]. There are, we learn, a larger number of [illegible] at that fashionable summer resort than [illegible] heretofore. The new proprietors, [illegible] Jones & Fimbagh, are thorough business men, and appreciating the desires of pleasure-seekers, take pleasure in gratifying their guests with facilities for amusement and pleasure. [illegible] are few, indeed, who can go that will [illegible] Louisville, with its sultry atmosphere [illegible] rays of Old Sol, for the delightful [illegible] of Crab Orchard.

Y. M. C. A.

There will be a general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in the library room of the institution to-morrow night. As business of importance will demand attention, the [illegible] of the Association unite in the request that every member will attend who can make it convenient to do so. Among other matters the report of the delegates to the International Convention Y. M. C. A.'s at Indianapolis will be received. The meeting is intended to be a large one, and it is hoped that the intention will be fully realized.

Personal.

Gen. Speed S. Fry, of Boyle county; Judge M. M. Cofer, of Hardin; Hon. A. P. Harcourt, of Spencer county, and Col. Zeb. Ward, of Woodford, are at the Willard.

Amos B. [illegible], Esq., for many years a resident here, but now of St. Louis, is on a visit to [illegible] native city.

General P. W. Strader, M. C., of Cincinnati, is here on a business trip. He is at the Galt.

The Extra Session.

We are requested by the local agent of the American Press Association in this city to state that the dispatch announcing an extra session of Congress did not come by his line, but was a commercial telegram, furnished the Louisville Commercial by the Board of Trade, and published by the Commercial in its extra. Of course we do [illegible] to do any news association injustice, and cheerfully place the error where it properly belongs.

Temperance Picnic.

The temperance picnic at Taylorsville last Thursday was a grand success. Between two and three thousand persons were present, and not a drunken man was seen on the ground. The speeches were from Rev. J. A. Henderson and Rev. Mr. Weaver, both of this city, and another gentleman from Shelby. They were well received.

CITY BUSINESS.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Newman, [illegible] & Co. They have in store the largest stock of pure Kentucky Bourbon and Rye Whiskies in the western country, which they are selling at prices that defy competition. Their stock on hand numbering over ten thousand barrels, comprises all the various varieties of whisky known to the trade. Messrs. Newman, Buchanan & Co. are the sole agents in this market for many of the principal distillers in this State, and dealers from abroad have an opportunity to buy the largest amount and variety of goods at the [illegible] trouble of going further than [illegible]. Those desiring to purchase will consult their interest by making a personal inspection of their immense stock.

THE PARK.

The Board of Aldermen Pass the Ordinance.

NOTICE OF RECONSIDERATION.

Interesting Proceedings.

The park ordinance was before the Board of Aldermen last night, there being nine members present. The several amendments adopted at the previous meeting were reconsidered and rejected, and the ordinance passed as it came from the Board of Common Council. Messrs. Barret and Vissman gave notice that they would move a reconsideration at the next meeting. The debate was not lengthy, but presented points of interest. The ordinance was brought up at 8 o'clock, being the special order for that hour.

Mr. Vissman said he understood it was to be passed on to the regular meeting.

Mr. Barret said he thought it was intended for the next regular meeting, and it was also ordered that it should be published. This had not been done.

Mr. Gault thought it ought to be considered at once, so as to be voted on at the August election, and not incur the expense of a separate election.

The Council voted to take up and dispose of the same.

Mr. Vissman moved a reconsideration of the amendment which exempts taxation of "residuary."

Mr. Barret said that would drive capital from the city. Residuary was taxed only for school purposes. He was decidedly of the opinion it would operate against the prosperity of the city to tax it.

Mr. Vissman ordinarily was opposed to taxing residuary; but in this instance he thought it entirely proper; that the wealthier classes were the very persons who would be benefited the most, and not the laborers and mechanics of the community, who would not have time to go. The wealthy citizens would go there and drive their four or six in hand, and they would enjoy the pleasures of the park, not the poorer classes. Let those who enjoy pay for it.

He thought the matter better laid over and the ordinance published in the official papers.

The chair said the motion to reconsider was before the house.

The Council then voted to reconsider that amendment.

Mr. Gilbert moved to reconsider the vote by which the forty-year bond is substituted for a thirty-year bond.

Mr. Barret spoke against the proposition. He said the city debt now was upwards of six millions, and such great sums were due within the next thirty years that it would be embarrassing to issue the bonds at less than forty years. He also said that other liabilities accruing would augment the debt to nine millions. He objected to additional taxation on the people, which would swell up to enormous proportions. He thought the measure had not been properly considered, and that further time should be taken. He hoped the measure would not be passed to a vote to-night. He denied that a majority of tax-payers were in favor of it. A very large majority of those he had spoken to were against it. The $300,000 proposed was a small part only of what it would cost. The expense to keep up parks would add largely to the amount. He protested against rushing headlong into this expenditure, until it was more maturely considered. At least the ordinance ought to be printed so the people could see what it was.

Mr. Vissman wanted further time, and also to know whether we can tax the residuary for this purpose. He desired the City Attorney's opinion, and he wanted the ordinance printed, so as not to go it blind. He offered a resolution asking the opinion of the City Attorney on the point named.

Chairman said the question before the house was the reconsideration of section 6, substituting forty-year bonds for thirty.

This carried by a vote of Rubel, Vissman, Krack, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault—7; nays, Barret, Byrne—2.

The amendment was, therefore, reconsidered.

Mr. Gilbert moved to reconsider section 2, which adds the City Engineer to the committee for the selection of lands.

Mr. Barret spoke against the motion, and said it was eminently proper the City Engineer should be one of the committee. The object, however, he said, in striking out all these amendments, was so it would not have to go back to the lower board for concurrence. It was strange that this ordinance should be rushed through without the people knowing what was contained in it, and it was also strange indeed that there was an objection to the City Engineer being one of the committee.

The section was reconsidered by the same vote.

The question then arose on the adoption of the ordinance, and it carried, Messrs. Rubel, Vissman, Krack, Barret, Dr. Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, and Gault voting aye, and Mr. Byrne no.

Mr. Vissman's resolution asking the opinion of the City Attorney on the residuary question was passed.

Mr. Barret gave notice he would at the next meeting move a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Growe said he thought these whole proceedings were irregular and improper. That the Council had only voted to reconsider these amendments and had not disposed of them.

Mr. Vissman said if the gentleman from the Fifth ward were not present he would give notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the ordinance was passed.

Dr. Crowe said he now moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were adopted. Carried.

Dr. Crowe then moved to reject the amendments passed at the last meeting, and they were rejected severally, Mr. Barret voting aye for the purpose of moving a reconsideration at the next meeting. Mr. Byrne voted no.

On one of these, Mr. Vissman said he wanted to be excused from voting, as the thing was in such a muddle he could'nt tell what he was voting for. The Council refused to excuse him.

The two amendments were also rejected.

The ordinance was then again adopted.

Mr. Vissman said he would move a reconsideration of the vote at the next meeting.

Mr. Barret moved the adoption of a resolution that the ordinance be printed to-morrow morning.

Mr. Gilbert objected to this as unnecessary, as it would be published in a few days anyhow.

Mr. Barret responded that it should be before the people so that they might know what was proposed and have an opportunity to talk with their representatives.

Dr. Crowe said the people of the Eighth ward were intelligent and knew what was going on. No committee were anxious to see the park and understood the question thoroughly.

Mr. Barret again asked that the ordinance be printed in the proceedings to-morrow.

Mr. Vissman sustained his view and said it was very long and very important and the people ought to see it.

Mr. Gault said he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

The resolution was adopted.

And the Council adjourned.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1870.

Present, President Rubel and all the members except Messrs. Gilpin, Guthrie and Mitchell.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Gault submitted a motion to reconsider the vote by which an ordinance from the Common Council for reconstructing Portland avenue from the west side of Rowan street to the east side of Fulton street was passed, which was carried, and [illegible].

Mr. Gault introduced an ordinance to reconstruct Portland avenue from Rowan street to Fulton street, which was read, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Crowe, Gilbert, and Gault—7.

NAYS—Mr. Gies—1.

The special order for 8 o'clock being the consideration of the ordinance providing for the purchase of land and laying out of same into public parks.

Mr. Vissman submitted a motion to reconsider the vote adopting an amendment to the ordinance exempting residuary property from taxation to pay for ground for park purposes, which was carried, and the amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None, Mr. Barret explaining that he voted in the affirmative with a view of moving a reconsideration.

Mr. Gilbert submitted a motion to reconsider the vote adopting an amendment to the ordinance requiring the bonds for park purposes to run forty years, instead of thirty years, which was carried, and the amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, Gault, and Byrne—9.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Barret explaining that he voted in the affirmative with the view of moving a reconsideration.

Mr. Gilbert submitted a motion to reconsider the vote adopting an amendment to the ordinance adding the Engineer to the committee for the purchase of park grounds, which was carried, and the amendment was then rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, and Gault—8.

NAY—Mr. Byrne—1.

Mr. Barret explaining that he voted in the affirmative with the view of moving a reconsideration.

The ordinance was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Barret, Crowe, Gilbert, Gies, and Gault—8.

NAY—Mr. Byrne—1.

Mr. Barret explaining that he voted in the affirmative with the view of moving a reconsideration; Mr. Vissman making a similar explanation.

The ordinance was then ordered to be published, as follows:

An ordinance providing for the purchase of land and laying out of same into public parks.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That a committee of two from the Eastern and two from the Western district from the Common Council, and one from each of said districts from the Board of Aldermen, with the Mayor, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote its improvement, and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants thereof, to purchase for the Eastern district, and within five miles of the eastern and southern boundaries of said district, a tract of land of not more than eight hundred acres in extent, the same or such parts thereof as the General Council may direct to be laid out into a park.

SEC. 2. And the said committee is further authorized and directed to purchase within the limits of the Eastern district another tract or tracts of land, but not more than two in number and not exceeding ten acres each in extent, the same to be improved and used for parks.

SEC. 3. And the said committee is further authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote its improvement and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants in [illegible], to purchase for the Western district and within five miles of the western and southern boundaries of said Western district, a tract of land of not more than eight hundred acres in extent, the same or such parts thereof as the General Council may direct to be laid out into a park.

SEC. 4. And the said committee is further authorized and directed to purchase within the limits of the Western district, another tract or tracts of land, but not more than two in number and not exceeding ten acres each in extent; the same to be improved and used for parks.

SEC. 5. The members of the said committee from the two Boards of the Council aforesaid are authorized to act only for the parks for the district in which they reside.

SEC. 6. That to pay for the said lands so as aforesaid directed to be purchased, the Mayor is directed to issue and sell, under the direction of the General Council of the city of Louisville, coupon bonds of the city of Louisville, solely to be used to pay for said tracts of land and for the improvement of same; said bonds to be of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each in amount, bearing [illegible] per cent. interest, and payable [illegible] years after their date; the interest to be paid semi-annually in the city of New York; the bonds to be properly numbered and registered for each half-yearly payment of interest, the interest and principal of said bonds to be paid by the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville.

SEC. 7. To secure the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, a tax of not exceeding [illegible] cents on each one hundred dollars, worth of all real and personal property subject to taxation by the State of Kentucky for revenue purposes in the Eastern District of the said city of Louisville shall be levied, sufficient to pay the proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars proposed to purchase the said tracts of land and improve the same, now to be within and set apart of said Eastern District, in accordance with sections one and two of this ordinance; and for the same purpose, and to pay the proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars used for park grounds and improvements within and west or south of the said Western District, in accordance with sections three and four of this ordinance, a like tax shall be levied of not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars worth of all real and personal property subject to taxation by the State of Kentucky for revenue purposes in the said Western District; said tax to be levied and collected in each of said districts annually hereafter until the interest and principal of said bonds shall be paid and certainly provided for; the revenue derived from said tax shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city to be applied to its proper purposes.

SEC. 8. A portion of each of the two eight hundred acre tracts of land provided to be purchased in sections one and three of this ordinance, not to exceed one-fourth in extent of each of said tracts, may be laid off in building lots and disposed of from time to time under resolution of the General Council, as the interests of the city may require; and the proceeds derived from the disposal of said lots shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city of Louisville, to be used in liquidating the bonded indebtedness of said city on account of said parks.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall not take effect until it shall be published at least three times in two of the daily papers of said city of Louisville, and shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said city at the general election to be held on the 1st day of August, 1870, the first date of said publication to be not less than ten nor more than thirty days before said election, and shall be valid and go into effect if approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it at said election.

Mr. Crowe subsequently moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the above ordinance was passed, which was carried, and the several amendments detailed above were then rejected and the ordinance passed.

Mr. Vissman introduced a resolution requesting the Attorney to give his opinion as to whether it will be legal to tax residuary property for park purposes, which was adopted.

Mr. Barret introduced a resolution allowing A. W. R. Harris $450 for making out tax-bills, which was adopted.

Separate bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies for the performance of the terms of their contract in the matter of a connection in the city were referred to the Committee on Elections and Bonds.

A resolution from the Common Council was adopted directing the Engineer to report upon the condition of the sewer in York street.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing the engineer to have crossings placed across the first alley south of Broadway on the east and west side of Fourth street, was referred to the Street Committee, Western district.

A resolution from the Common Council was adopted, directing the engineer to report upon the condition of the alley running south from Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets.

And then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

SATURDAY, July 16.

Present—Charles R. Long, President, and one member from the Second ward, and all the members except Messrs. Dix, Edwards, Fuller, Germain, Hackett, Jacob, Jefferson, Letterle, McAteer, O'Connor, Sauer, Thierman, Walling, and Walton.

A quorum not being present, on motion, the board adjourned to meet Monday night.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SERVICE in all the churches to-day.

MIKE HERRICK had police station No. 4 all to himself last night. He was drunk.

THE lakes on Jefferson street between Third and Fourth are getting green on top.

THE fat men came nearer being drowned yesterday than at any other time this season.

REV. DR. RIVERS will have "The Judgment" for his text, at Broadway M. E. church to-day, at 11 a. m.

THE pleasure cars on the street railways were crowded all day yesterday and until a late hour last night.

TWO men were surrendered by their bail at the jail yesterday. An unknown drunk was placed there for safe-keeping last night.

THE Ben. Adams mansion, on Walnut street, is undergoing thorough repairs, and when complete will be one of the finest in the city.

MR. JOHN CRITCHLOW, superintendent of the omnibus line in this city, left yesterday on a trip of recreation. He has been constantly on duty for over two years.

A MAN named Wheeler, who was under arrest at the First-street station-house, drew his pistol last night and accidentally discharged it, shooting his finger off.

AT one o'clock this morning the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a man at the Old Style Ale House on Fifth street attracted quite a crowd to the place.

A MAN, name unknown, tampering with a patent gun discharged it and shot a painter named Gaubert, who was working on Fred. Wolfe's house, on Market street, yesterday.

THE remains of the late Samuel H. Bullen were followed to their last resting-place yesterday afternoon by a large concourse of friends. The Good Templars accompanied them.

SENATOR REVELS will lecture in Quinn Chapel, corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, on Monday evening. Fifty cents admission will be charged, the proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

A MAINE dog produces a six-inch fleece, annually, which is made into mittens for the family. A dog down this way is content with producing six-inch fleas, and the bit [illegible] of the family put up with it.

TAX-PAYERS will do well to read and heed the notice in our advertising columns of Mr. A. Bammers, Tax Receiver. The taxes are now due, and after August 10th a per centage will be added on all bills not paid.

A MEETING will be held at Beck's Hall to-morrow night, at which a proposition will probably be made to build an iron-clad man-of-war in this country, with money to be raised in this city, and present it to Prussia.

A LIGHT complected white male child about two years old, wearing a white dress, was found estray by policeman Stelsley, at the corner of Fourth and Broadway last night. It can be found at police headquarters.

THE circulars purporting to be from the manufacturers of the "queer" in New York City that have been recently circulated in this city have also been circulated in various portions of the State. Bowling Green has had a dose.

A COUPLE of boys went bathing in the river at the foot of Clay street yesterday, and the police caught and lodged them in police station No. 1. One of the boys enjoys a bath-tub at home, but he concluded that it was too small to keep him cool yesterday.

A HORSE attached to a spring wagon got beyond the control of the driver, on East Jefferson street, yesterday afternoon, and ran away. The driver was thrown out and slightly hurt, and at the head of Jefferson street the wagon struck a pile of rocks and was wrecked.

LAST night, at ten o'clock, at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, ex-policeman Jack Trainor engaged in conversation with a woman, when she suddenly seized a brick and threw it at him, striking him in the face and knocking him down. She then ran away, and evaded arrest.

A LADY with a child in her arms attempted to leave a pleasure car on Broadway last evening, and by making a misstep was thrown violently to the ground, injuring both badly about the head. She was taken into a drug store, where every attention was paid her, and at last accounts was much easier.

ABOUT 10 o'clock yesterday morning a horse attached to omnibus No. 5, of the Louisville Transfer Company, fell down from the effects of the sun, on Gray street, between Brook and Floyd, and died in a few minutes. Mr. Wm. Harrington, the driver, is said to be a very careful one, and had not driven fast during the morning.

RELIGIOUS services to-day at Twelfth-street M. E. church, South, will be conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. S. Scobee, and by the Rev. J. A. Henderson, pastor of Kavanaugh church. The services will be more than usually interesting, as the Rev. Mr. Henderson will preach the funeral sermon of Miss Mary E. Kitchen, who died on Friday, July 1st, in this city.

ON Thursday at 6 o'clock a. m., Mr. J. B. Sheldon, telegraph operator at Brooks' Station, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, while receiving a dispatch ordering freight train No. 7 to proceed against a delayed passenger train, was knocked down and rendered insensible for a time by a flash of lightning that came in on the wires. After some time he recovered and resumed business.

THERE were about three hundred hogs arrested throughout the city yesterday. The boys about town made a good day's work by driving in the porkies and receiving two dollars per head for them. In the West-End, considerable trouble was occasioned by persons attempting to rescue hogs after they had been taken charge of by the police, and on one occasion a woman threatened to cut a policeman to pieces about a swine. When a hog is in the possession of either a man, boy or policeman, it is dangerous to interfere about it until it is placed in the pound, as the offense is finable.

An Ingenious Invention.

At the wagon factory of Mr. Wm. Tingley, on Main street, between Brook and Floyd, there is now on exhibition a grading machine which is very ingenious and very useful. It was made by Mr. Tingley for the inventor, Mr. Carroll, of Mississippi. The machine is thus described by Mr. Thos. E. C. Brinley, of this city:

It is simply a cart with the bed swung under the axles, with the plow, or ditcher, in front. This plow lifts or shovels the dirt up, and it is received by a belt and carried up and deposited in the cart. It is a curiosity to see with what rapidity this dirt is carried up and deposited. At a trial made to-day with this machine within the limits of this city, Mr. Wm. H. Fox, who was present, held his watch, and in thirty-five seconds the cart was loaded and unloaded. There are some little minor points the inventor has not perfected, but he will have no difficulty in improving them. I think I would be safe in saying that with this machine and three mules one or two men could dig and remove more dirt in one day than twenty-five men could otherwise. There were several of our enterprising men present at the trial, who pronounced the machine, with those minor changes, a perfect success. It is without doubt a wonderful invention, and Dr. Carroll deserves great praise for his inventive genius and for getting up a machine to save so much labor and at such a trifling expense.

The Horticultural Society.

The exhibition in Masonic Temple yesterday was really superb. The flowers were tastefully arranged, the fruits plentiful and tempting, as were also the ladies in attendance. We are told there was never a finer display of either fruits, flowers, or the fair sex. The following were contributors:

Jacob Schultz, bouquet; A. W. Kaye, apples and pears; L. Young, apples; J. Monks, a splendid basket of flowers; S. L. Garr, raspberries, pears, and flowers; George Walker, flowers; J. A. McDonald, plums; J. F. Speed, flowers; J. Johnson, pears; J. A. Miller, flowers; Floral Park, flowers; Samuel Grant, apples; Wm. Geissel, flowers; Paul Nolan, tomatoes; J. F. Lanham, flowers; Ross & Lauer, flowers; F. Morat, flowers; Dr. Goldsmith, peaches; C. C. Carey, apples and pears.

A War Prophecy.

A gentleman of this city, who is a learned and cultivated person, and above all a deep and careful student of history, gives the following as his idea of the result of the war, of which the first gun is yet to be heard in Europe:

The war will last at least twelve months. France will defeat Prussia, put a Bonaparte on the Spanish throne and take Cuba, and establish her eastern boundaries along the Rhine. Russia will absorb all of Austria and Turkey east of the Danube. Greece and Egypt will free themselves from Turkey. Ireland will separate from England; the old boundaries of the Roman Empire will be established west of the Rhine and Danube, in northern Egypt and in England; a grand confederation of ten kingdoms will be accomplished with an elective monarch, and Napoleon will be elected by the confederation as supreme Emperor.

BASE BALL.

THE EAGLES AT CINCINNATI.

Their Defeat by the Junior Red Stockings.

SCORE 25 TO 13.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, July 16.—According to arrangement, the Eagles played the Junior Red Stockings at the Union grounds this afternoon. The weather was excessively hot.

The Eagles won the toss, and sent their opponents to the bat. In the first inning the Junior Reds were whitewashed, while the Eagles scored one run.

In the second inning Bayless missed a fly about ten feet high which went right into his hands. In this inning Anderson caught a pretty running fly. A great deal of muffing was done by the Eagles, which enabled the Reds to make seven runs. During the inning Muir stole from second to third base very prettily, for which he was loudly applauded.

In the fourth inning Todd was run out between first and second base.

In the fifth inning Colburn made third base on a good grounder to right field. Muir made a home run by a long fly over center-fielder's head.

In the sixth inning Booth made third base on a fly over center-fielder's head, for which he was applauded. A splendid running ground-stop was made by Bayless.

In the seventh inning a beautiful running backward fly-catch was made by Anderson, and in the eighth inning he also made another splendid running fly-catch. In the same inning Booth made his third base on a good hit to right field, and a splendid running fly-catch in left field was made by Comeygs.

In the last inning Snodgrass made his third on a handsome fly.

The best playing on the part of the Eagles was done by Muir, Anderson, Bodley and Bayless. Osborne caught exceedingly well. Booth's pitching was rather wild. Muir played first base excellently, only muffing one ball during the evening. Walworth was suffering from lameness, and consequently could not field or run very well. Bodley picked up a good many grounders at third base in time to put the strikers out. Bayless played short stop in fine style. McCullough and Todd had nothing to do. Anderson caught several running flies, which gained loud applause. Anderson, Muir and Booth led the score.

On the part of the Junior Red Stockings, Chenoweth, Dunlop, Snodgrass and Comeygs carried off the honors.

The umpiring was fair and the crowd was very impartial in their applause. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T'l.
Junior Red Stockings	0	7	4	1	2	4	4	0	3	25
Eagles	1	4	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	13

Umpire—John Booke, of the Buckeye B. B. C.

Time of game—Two hours and fifty-five minutes.

We will arrive at home from our week's jaunt to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. J. A. R.

THE EAGLES' SUMMARY.

During the short trip of the Eagles during the week just closed they played five games, winning two and losing three, as follows:

	Other Clubs.	Eagles.
Lexingtons	10	16
Ortons	9	21
Riversides	27	13
Red Stockings	39	8
Junior Red Stockings	25	13
Total	110	71

Considering the little practice the Eagles have had this season, and the strong clubs they played with, this is doing pretty well; but the boys must "pick their flints and try it again." Last year they defeated the Junior Red Stockings, and as both of the games with that club have been played at Cincinnati, we presume the deciding game will be played here this season.

The Holt Juniors, of Newport, a club with considerable pretensions, will play the Eagles at Cedar Hill to-morrow afternoon. It will no doubt be a sharp and interesting game.

The White Stockings have determined to cut short their Eastern tour, and will arrive at Chicago on Wednesday, and play the Mutuals and Harvards during the week.

The Red Stockings will play the Harvards at Cincinnati Monday afternoon.

A picked nine of New Albany played a match game Friday with a club at Salem, Ind., winning by a score of 36 to 20 in five innings.

HARVARDS VS. FOREST CITY.

CLEVELAND, O., July 16.—The second game of base ball between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Harvards, of Cambridge, Mass., was played to-day, and resulted for the Harvards by a score of 15 to 7.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. OLYMPICS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—At base ball to-day the White Stockings scored 27 to the Olympics 9.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.

A German Supposed to have Consigned Himself to a Watery Grave.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a small boy found a man's clothing at the foot of Preston street, consisting of a pair of boots and pants, a coat and a hat. The pockets of the pants contained a memorandum and pocket-book, a rule, and some papers, but there was no money in the pocket-book. The memorandum-book contained a pass authorizing George Breitneiser to travel throughout Europe, and every evidence indicated that such a person had committed suicide. From the date of his birth, on the pass, he was thirty-four years of age, and born in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, and it showed that he was a member of Fritz Lodge, No. 486, I. O. O. F., Birmingham, Pa. Among the papers found in the memorandum book was a pawnbroker's ticket, issued by Frank Smith, Cincinnati, dated July 11th, calling for a watch-chain in thirty days from date for nine dollars. There were also found designs of stone-work in the pockets, and upon the corner of this paper was written in German, of which the following is a translation: "I, George Breitneiser, (may God make my wife and two lovely children happy) have to-day drowned myself in the Ohio river." On the reverse side of the same paper was written:

MY DEAR WIFE—Grieve not for me, because I have caused you many sorrows. Kiss and embrace my children for me. Farewell, all."

The body, if the man did drown himself, had not been found at a late hour last night.

COWHIDING.

A Mother Avenges an Insult to Her Child—Grave Charges Against a Sexton.

The people in the vicinity of the Western Cemetery, on Jefferson street, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, were startled Friday evening by a loud outcry issuing from the cemetery, and a crowd soon repaired to the scene. There are conflicting statements, but it is alleged that Wm. White, the sexton, had taken improper liberties with three young girls of tender age, Miss Detchen and two Misses Neff, who subsequently informed their parents. Mr. Neff and Mrs. Detchen, accompanied by friends, called on White, and one of the friends struck him and another struck him several blows with a rawhide. White beat a hasty retreat into his office, and had not the police appeared it is probable he would have been seriously hurt, as the crowd sympathized with the ladies and made violent demonstrations. Yesterday the parents made their personal statements to the Mayor, which were confirmed by the affidavits of the children, and these were sent to the Council by the Mayor, together with a message from the Mayor suggesting that White be tried for his alleged misconduct. The lower board of Council was without a quorum last night. It will come up at the next meeting. It is only fair to say that White gives a different version. He says they were in the habit of plucking flowers against the Cemetery rules, and that he made them leave, but positively denies offering them any insult. The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

AMUSEMENTS.

Floral Park.

Those who wish to breathe some pure country air these sultry Sundays will be glad to know that the proprietor of Floral Park has, in deference to the express wishes of many citizens, consented to hereafter keep these beautiful grounds open on Sundays. No refreshments will be sold or games played, but those who wish to enjoy a quiet day in the cool and shady groves can do so.

Excursion and Picnic.

The grand excursion and basket picnic of Hollingsworth & Johnson's Commercial College will take place on Wednesday next at Carr's Grove. The steamer Glasgow will take parties to the grove at 8 a. m. and 2 p. m. It promises to be one of the most enjoyable excursions of the season.

Concert at Weisiger Hall.

The House of Refuge Band will give a concert at Weisiger Hall on Tuesday afternoon of this week. The concert is intended for children, and will be attended by the mission schools and the children of the orphan asylums. Admission—children, 15 cents; adults, 50 cents.

I. O. O. F. Installation.

The following officers were installed to serve the ensuing term, commencing July 4, 1870:

HOME LODGE, NO. 29.

S. P. G., R. H. Neal. N. G., B. Oscar Doyle.
V. G., H. C. Metcalfe. R. S., W. H. Sanders.
P. S., W. B. Kennedy. Treas., T. G. Waters.
W., R. Ferguson, Jr. Cond., Wm. G. Brown.
R. S. to N. G., R. Y. Peak. L. S. to N. G., J. D. Shepard.
R. S. to V. G., Jos. C. Martin. L. S. to V. G., D. F. Camenga.
I. G., D. F. Hodges.

CHOSEN FRIEND LODGE, NO. 2.

S. P. G., D. E. Constance. N. G., J. W. Gardner.
V. G., A. W. Randolph. R. S., John S. Sarles.
Per. S., C. H. Maydwell. Treas., C. J. Bouche.
W., Daniel Webster. Con., Jas. W. Dickson.
R. S. to N. G., W. B. Rogers. L. S. to N. G., F. S. Siegel.
J. G., J. M. Westbay. R. S. S., A. G. Putnam.
L. S. S., Chas. Dewey. R. S. to V. G., N. Fintzer.
L. S. to V. G., S. G. Leaman.

AMMON ENCAMPMENT, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.

P. C. P., R. H. Neal. C. P., W. A. Borden.
H. P., H. C. Metcalfe. S. W., Wm. B. Rogers.
J. W., D. F. Camenga. Scribe, Wm. B. Kennedy.
Treasurer, J. C. Wood.

LOUISVILLE DEGREE LODGE NO. 1, I. O. O. F.

Charles Wolford, L. M. Scott Gresham, D. L. M.
H. C. Metcalfe, A. L. M. Wm. B. Kennedy, Sec.
[illegible] Stoker, Treas.

CORINTHIAN LODGE NO. 74, I. O. O. F.

S. P. G., Jno. H. Weller. N. G., Robt. Powell.
V. G., Adam Wayland. R. S., Reid Cameron.
P. S., W. F. Hecker. T., George L. Smith.
Con'r, W. S. Gresham. Warden, T. R. Wallace.
R. S. to N. G., J. H. West. L. S. N. G., Geo. Henry.
R. S. to G. G., J. Miller. L. S. to V. G., A. Hartman.
R. S. S., T. H. O'Donnell.
L. S. S., W. H. Parson.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

P. G., John T. Smith. P. G., John H. Weller.
Bro. John L. Marshall.

Religious.

Rev. George A. Chase will preach at Kavanaugh to-day at 11 a. m., and the pastor, Mr. J. A. Henderson, at 8 p. m.

CITY FEATURES.

Floral Park.

By request of some of our best citizens the grounds at Floral Park will be opened to visitors on Sunday afternoons during the heated term. The usual admittance fee will be charged. No refreshments will be sold nor will games be allowed on Sundays.

☞ The auction sale of twenty-five building lots in Meriwether's addition by Kutzleb & Lampton will come off to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Omnibuses will leave their office, 79 West Jefferson street, at 3 o'clock and corner of Shelby and Walnut streets at 3½ o'clock p. m., to convey all buyers free of charge to and from the grounds. See auction column.

☞ Our readers will see by advertisement in another column that the firm of C. & J. Hall, proprietors of Jefferson Saw Mills, have dissolved. Chapin Hall retiring. Joseph Hall, Wm. C. Irvine and Samuel M. Merwin having purchased the same will continue the business under the name and style of Hall, Irvine & Merwin.

Louisville Real Estate Bulletin.

This excellent paper for July is ready for distribution. Copies can be had at the office of Morris, Southwick & Co., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

☞ Buyers of real estate, go to Morris, Southwick & Co.'s sales on Monday and Tuesday, July 18 and 19. See full particulars in auction column.

☞ On Tuesday afternoon, July 19th, a large number of handsome lots, located on First, Breckinridge and College streets, will be sold at auction by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ Get the "Berlin photographs" at Stowe's gallery, Fourth and Green.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers generally, and the ladies in particular, to an advertisement of W. S. Anderson & Co., successors to E. Cunningham, which appears in another column. This firm hold out strong inducements for ladies to visit them in large numbers for the next thirty days in order to secure a share of the bargains offered in every department of their popular store, 154 Market street.

Tourists,

your attention is called to the air pillows, combs, brushes, tourists' hand-mirrors, satchels, silk umbrellas and rubber bath-tubs, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Ladies', misses', and children's cloth, front-lace, side-lace, and Congress gaiters, both home-made and Eastern work, will be sold at cost. Those wishing to buy a good pair of gaiters for little money will do well to go to see them before purchasing elsewhere. Ed. Graliman, No. 141 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth north side, eighth house below Fourth street.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

Jewelry.

A splendid line of rubber, jet and imitation jet, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

War Between France and Prussia.

If either of the belligerents should feel at all shaky, let them send at once and get a supply of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It will set them up on their pins again.

☞ West-end building lots on Walnut and Madison streets, Devlin and Donnelly's addition, at auction on Monday, July 18th. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ India-rubber carpet, table oil-cloths, spittoons, clothes-wringers, door-mats, hydrant hose, couplings and pipe complete, very cheap, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Building Lots,

in the rapidly improving West End, at auction Monday, July 18. Twenty-two beautiful lots on Walnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth, Devlin and Donnelly's addition. Morris, Southwick & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ The A. No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Base-balls and bats, foot-balls, fancy balls, rubber toys, dolls, rattles, work-boxes, writing-desks, croquet, walking dolls, velocipedes, children's carriages, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell a $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

Aromatic Sirup of Blackberry.

A pleasant, safe, and effectual remedy for summer complaint, cholera infantum, diarrhea, &c. It contains no opiate or anodyne and is particularly suited for children. Prepared by Newman & Colgan, Fifth and Walnut.

☞ Remember, that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Twenty-two beautiful lots fronting on Walnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth, Devlin and Donnelly's addition, will be sold at auction on Monday, July 18th. Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

The Park Ordinance.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A writer in your paper of the 15th inst., over the signature of "Looker-on," asks if the amendments to the Park Ordinance and its reference by the Board of Aldermen are meant to kill it. He says, "If so, the gentleman who was their author ought to have had the manliness and courage to occupy his true position by avowing his intentions." Now we were a looker-on also, in the proceedings referred to, as a spectator only, having no interest in the matter whatever, except as a tax-payer, and we saw no unmanliness and no want of courage in the gentleman offering the amendments. Besides, the amendments were all good. He asked the addition of the City Engineer to the committee for the purchase of the property, for the good reason that the Engineer would enable the committee to buy advisedly and safely. Another amendment was to the effect that the taxes to pay interest on the bonds should be realized from the same source as is other city taxes. The bonds were extended from thirty to forty years. All of these amendments we consider very proper ones for an alderman to propose, who has at heart the interests of the city he represents and who regards his oath of office. We see true manliness and courage in the act of the alderman who offered these amendments, and he was doing it in the face of some considerable clap-trap. We agree with him also in the remarks he made at the time he proposed the amendments.

He said there was no necessity for any great hurry in getting the park ordinance passed; that if our streets were put in complete order (a thing to be first attended to) our city would be almost one continuous park, with its wide and shaded avenues. He remarked that taxes were already very heavy, and that the cost of making new pavements would add greatly to these taxes, and that, in effect, we had on hand as much as we could well attend to now, without going hastily into other projects, however desirable they might be. With these remarks the Board coincided or the amendments would not have been agreed to.

So much in reference to the amendments and their author. Now we will notice one or two other points of "Looker-on." He tells us that twenty years ago land was offered the city at $1,000 per acre, which would cost now twenty times that amount. Does he mean by this that the city then was "penny wise and pound foolish for not buying up all the land she could lay her hands on at $1,000 and resell it now to her inhabitants at twenty times that amount? This would have been a lively way to induce population. If the population had come, however, and bought the land, there is no doubt but that the city would have made $19,000 per acre on the investment. This is somewhat on the principle exhibited by the dog and the rabbit. The rabbit would have been caught if the dog had not stopped running.

The talk of "Looker-on" about "men of wealth, with large, roomy houses, in whose ample apartments the air has the freest circulation, and in whose wide side-yards their children can play and sport as if in the country," is clap-trap of the purest grit. "Looker-on" must be interested in selling some land to the city at $1,000, which, in twenty years hence, the city can resell at $20,000. Now, to meet "Looker-on" half way, we would propose that the city buy, as the charter permits, sixteen hundred acres of land, not over five miles from the city, and divide it into lots of fifty feet front, and two hundred deep. This division would make about 6,500 lots. We propose that the city give a fee simple title of a lot to every man who "is rich enough only to own his life," who will build and live upon said lot. This arrangement would accommodate 6,500 families of the class named, and if each family was composed of six persons, the 1,600 acres would accommodate 39,000 people, and give to each family a "wide side yard," where the children could "with many a gambol frolic o'er the green" to their hearts' content. In this way the city would be "out" only the price of the land, which at $300 per acre would be $320,000—a sum less than half what is proposed to invest in parks. Then 39,000 people who now "only own their lives" would be property-holders and taxpayers. Besides, we would inaugurate a new style of extending our city's limits, and adding to the happiness of its inhabitants.

But we are not opposed to parks in general. We do object, however, to two big parks of this city, of 800 acres each, and four smaller ones of ten acres each. The smaller ones will give us all we want just now and for many years to come, of parks, in which young Louisville may "play and sport as if in the country." We do object to increasing our debt and "de necessities" our taxes by undertaking a project which is not imperatively demanded. It will cost every cent of a million and a quarter to put our streets in such order as the importance of our city actually requires, and this we can accomplish in the next few years. Therefore, we would respectfully enter our protest, as a tax-payer, and the protest of many other tax-payers who have conferred with us, against the Park ordinance at this time.

"OLD MAIN STREET."

Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending July 16, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, July 16, 1870.

Accident	1	Heart disease	1
Cholera	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Cholera Infantum	20	Inanition	1
Consumption	3	Inflammation of brain	3
Convulsions	3	Inflammation of bowels	1
Dentition	1	Measles	1
Diarrhea	1	Pneumonia	1
Dropsy	1	Still-born	2
Dysentery	3	Trismus	2
Gun-shot wound	1	Unknown	2
Total			49

SEX.

Male	29	Female	20

COLOR.

White	41	Black	8

AGE.

Under 5 years	37	5 to 6 years	1
6 to 10 years	0	10 to 20 years	4
20 to 30 years	1	30 to 40 years	2
40 to 50 years	1	50 to 60 years	0
60 to 70 years	3	70 and over	0

NATIVITY.

America	44	Germany	1
Ireland	3	Italy	1
Without medical attention			3

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

CITY POLITICS.

Response of T. Jack Conn to Rule Against Him,

As Published in the Courier-Journal of Friday, July 8th.

SHOWING THAT SAME WAS DONE FOR POLITICAL EFFECT.

Order of Dismissal by the Judge of Jefferson Circuit Court.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky vs. T. Jack Conn. } On rule.

RESPONSE OF T. JACK CONN.

T. Jack Conn, Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for response to the rule awarded against him by order of this honorable court on the 13th of July, 1870, and made returnable on the 13th inst., to show cause, if any he has or can, why he shall not be punished for a contempt offered the court in failing to comply with the order of the court of the 28th of June, 1870, that he pay to the trustee of the jury fund the sum of $1,916 84, the funds of the Commonwealth which respondent reported in his hands as Clerk as aforesaid, says:

That no copy of said order has been presented to respondent as yet, nor was he informed that any such order had been made until the copy of the rule to which this is a response was served on respondent on Saturday night, July 9, 1870, and he respectfully submits that the issuance of said rule was premature, and that the same should not have been awarded or issued for until a copy of said order was served or presented to respondent. For further response, he states that since the commencement of the year 1870 he has paid to the trustee of the jury fund, upon the orders of this honorable court, the sum of $30,152 33, paid as follows:

1870—January 25th, paid	$ 6,000 00
March 3d	5,000 00
April 8	17,521 15
May 20th	2,055 68
June 27th	1,335 45
July 5th	6,240 19

And, in addition to the fact that respondent did not know of said order being made on the 28th of June, 1870, for him to pay said $1,916 84 to the trustee of the jury fund, respondent had no cause to believe that it would be made, and he so states for the following reasons, viz:

Section 5 of article 6, chapter 55, of the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, page 58, provides that "The Clerks of the County and Circuit Courts shall report, on the second day of the term of each Circuit Court, in writing, verified by their oath, the amount of public money in their hands, from whom and for what received, a copy of which report they shall transmit to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall, after deducting 5 per centum, Clerk's commission for collecting, charge the Clerk with the remainder. The court may order the whole, or any part thereof, to be paid to the trustee of the jury fund, whose receipt, on a copy of the order, shall entitle the Clerk to a credit for the amount. The Auditor shall prescribe the form of the reports to be made by the Clerks."

While it was thus in the power of the court to order the whole or any part to be paid to the trustee of the jury fund, respondent had no reason to believe that there was any lack of funds in the hands of said trustee (he having received from respondent, during the year 1870, as before shown, the sum of $30,152 33), and, therefore, respondent had no reason to believe that this honorable court would order more money to be paid into his hands, instead of its being paid to the Auditor of the State, since so to order would create a charge to the State of 5 per cent. on the amount, that being the commission allowed by law to the trustee of the jury fund, and without such order that amount would be saved to the Commonwealth.

Respondent further states that, since the service of the aforesaid rule on him, he has caused to be examined the Order Book of this honorable Court, from the entries in which it is shown that the trustee aforesaid reported to the Court the following balances in his hands, on the following dates, viz:

1870.	Balance.
January 11	$4,678 13
April 5	6,350 37
May 2	617 10
June 28	4,238 43

It will be seen that on the very day on which the order was asked for and was granted, for respondent to pay the $1,916 84 aforesaid to the trustee of the jury fund, there was then in his hands a balance of $4,238 43, which fact doubtless escaped the knowledge of this Honorable Court. Respondent therefore suggests the fact, in order that this Honorable Court may consider the propriety of setting aside the order aforesaid. But, if it still be the opinion of the Court that said order shall stand, respondent expresses his willingness to pay the amount to the trustee aforesaid, whenever he shall present to respondent a copy of said order, with his receipt indorsed thereon, which respondent has a right to demand under the provisions of the statute already quoted, and which is necessary as a voucher for respondent in his settlement with the Auditor.

Respondent disclaiming any contempt, submits the foregoing as his response to the rule aforesaid against him, and asks that said rule be dismissed. T. JACK CONN.

T. Jack Conn makes oath that he believes the statements contained in the foregoing response are true. T. JACK CONN.

July 12, 1870.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by T. Jack Conn, this 12th day of July, 1870.

T. MILTON,
Deputy Clerk, Jefferson Circuit Court.
[A copy.] Att: JOHN S. CAIN,
Clerk Jefferson Circuit Court.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Jefferson Circuit Court, } Sct.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.

June Term, 1870.

It appearing to the Court that no additional sum of money is now needed to meet the demands on the jury fund, and that T. Jack Conn did not, in failing to pay, intend any contempt of this Court, it is ordered that said rule be and is hereby discharged, and that a copy of this order be certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

(A copy.)
Attest: JOHN S. CAIN, Clerk.
Per S. B. FIELD, D. C.

Card from W. E. Woodruff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 16, 1870.

To the Citizens of Louisville:

In view of the repeated solicitations of gentlemen of all parties, I announce myself a candidate for Judge of the City Court.

In doing this it is not my purpose to produce discord in the ranks of any party. The judiciary should be above party influence, and not made the bone of party strife. The stream of justice should flow through a pure channel to furnish to the citizen the only protection he has to life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. Under the theory of our government the people are competent to select their officers. The dictation of conventions is not provided for by law, and, where no political issues are at stake, party conventions are unnecessary. I, therefore, offer myself for your suffrages, relying alone on my qualifications to fill the office. Being untrammeled by party obligations, I promise, if elected, to administer justice without respect to persons whether rich or poor, and faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties incumbent upon me to the best of my ability.

Respectfully, yours, W. E. WOODRUFF.

The Sixth District.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Mr. E. A. Liter is announced as a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth district, composed of the Eighth and Ninth wards in this city. He is a sound Democrat and a sterling citizen, and would make in every way a capital legislator.

A New York Paper Thanks God.

[From the New York Sun, 15th.]

The House of Representatives will adjourn sine die at noon to-day. It has done nothing for Cuba, and has broken its plighted faith to the people in voting to retain the unconstitutional income tax. It has voted away millions of acres of public lands, and refused to wipe out the outrageous franking privilege. And to-day it adjourns! Thank God!

☞ Some dastardly fellows fired into a party of negroes who were holding a jubilee on the Fourth, in a hall at Lebanon, Kentucky, and caused a general breakage of legs and arms in the panic which ensued.—[Chicago Tribune.

The "dastardly fellows" were United States soldiers.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1870. }

The money market was fairly active to-day, and good names are accommodated at 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—The market continues well supplied with Eastern bills and the rates are 1-10 dis. buying and par to 1-20 prem. selling.

GOLD—The market was very excited to-day and in anticipation of an active advance buyers were urgent in their demands and transactions were heavy. The New York market opened to-day at 116⅜ and closed at 118⅞.

COMMERCIAL.

The European news has to a very considerable extent unsettled commercial affairs, and is the chief topic of conversation among business men. It is apparent that very grave fears are entertained, and caution is the watchword with prudent men whose business is such as to be specially affected, should France and Prussia conclude to fight. Already great excitement is reported on the Continental and English Exchanges, which has produced a sharp decline in all descriptions of securities. The advance in gold is having the effect to unsettle values, and to-day we note an advance of ⅛c in all grades of refined sugars, and for all descriptions the market closes firm, with an upward tendency. Parties received dispatches to-day from refiners not to sell, and the probabilities are that a sharp advance above present quotations will be established. The breadstuff market is greatly excited, and at Liverpool, New York and Chicago, prices of wheat and flour advanced, and the market was excited. In this respect, at least, the war will prove a calamity to the American people, for with abundant harvests cheap bread was anticipated, and that its price should be enhanced a farthing by Napoleon, Bismarck, Prince Leopold, or any other crowned or uncrowned head is an outrage. The cotton market continues to decline, and European news has had the effect to impress buyers that a still lower range of quotations will be reached. Leaf tobacco, it is asserted, will suffer heavily in the event that hostilities ripen into war. Already prices are weaker, and those who are largely engaged in the trade are watching events with great solicitude. It will not benefit any one, however, to become panic-stricken should gold advance to the extent that some people prophesy, and should Government and railroad securities come rushing back across the Atlantic to the extent that panic-makers estimate, there will be only so much the more necessity for cool heads to steer through the storm, and fortunately Americans have of late years become so accustomed to financial and business disturbances that they are pretty well prepared for them, at least they are not easily frightened.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was a shade lower to-day, particularly for the low grades. Buyers for the European markets are operating with caution, regarding the aspect of affairs between France and Prussia well calculated to depress prices and produce stagnation in the trade. Some of the buyers still believe there will be no war; notwithstanding which they hesitate to invest. The crop prospect is unusually fine, and this fact also has a tendency to weaken the market. It may be said, however, that under all the circumstances prices have given way but slightly. The sales to-day aggregated —— hhds, and the market closed easy.

The following is an exhibit of the sales at the six auction warehouses for the week ending this evening, and for the current tobacco year:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	277	[illegible]
Louisville House	281	[illegible]
Ninth-street House	158	[illegible]
Boone House	176	[illegible]
Farmers' House	252	[illegible]
Planters' House	37	[illegible]
Hhds.	1,063	33,506

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 16.—[illegible]

Metals—Sheathing copper is quiet and unchanged. Ingot copper is firm and moderately active at [illegible] for Baltimore and [illegible] for Lake Superior. Pig iron is firmer; quoted at [illegible] for Scotch and [illegible] for American. Bar iron is [illegible] for English and American. Sheet iron is dull at [illegible]. Lead, foreign [illegible]. Nails are firm at [illegible] for cut, [illegible] for clinch and [illegible] for horseshoe.

LATEST—5 p. m.—Flour closed [illegible] higher since 'Change, and is wanted. Wheat is [illegible] higher and is in good demand. Rye dull. Corn is [illegible] higher. Corn is [illegible] higher and is unsettled. Pork and lard are firm but quiet. Beef is firmer and wanted; plain mess [illegible], and extra [illegible]. Bacon is dull. Eggs are quiet.

DRY GOODS—Business continues inert and prices are settling down to a level from which, on being given to the trade, [illegible]. [illegible] and other grades continue to decline [illegible]. The prices of printed calicoes are a point being fixed for the Sprague at 11½c, [illegible] Cocheco fancy, and [illegible] for robes as Chambers.

CHICAGO, July 16.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour market active and 25c higher, with sales of 2,500 bbls of family at [illegible]. Wheat, the market is 5@10c higher, but the demand was light; red winter was generally held at [illegible] for No. 1 and [illegible] for No. 2 [illegible]. Corn is higher with sales at [illegible]. Oats are firmer at [illegible] and the demand is fair. Rye is quiet at [illegible]. Barley is steady at [illegible] for new fall. Cotton, prices are entirely nominal and there is no demand. Whisky sold to a fair extent at [illegible], and the feeling was rather better at the close. There is a stronger feeling in provisions, although there is no demand for mess pork or lard. Bulk meats were held at [illegible]. There was not much offered at these rates. There was a good demand for bacon and [illegible] at the close, say [illegible]. Groceries are firm and higher. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Tobacco, the market is unchanged. Cotton is nominal at [illegible]. Hemp is unchanged. Flour is firm at [illegible]. Wheat, the market is firm at [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats are higher at [illegible]. Rye is steady at [illegible]. Whisky is dull and lower at [illegible]. Groceries are unchanged. Pork is firm at [illegible]. Bacon is firm at [illegible] for shoulders; clear rib sides [illegible] and clear sides [illegible]. Lard, round lots sold at [illegible], and jobbing lots at [illegible]. Cattle and hogs are unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Flour is firmer; superfine $5 50@5 75; extra [illegible]; family [illegible]. Wheat has advanced [illegible]. Rye is steady. Corn is quiet; mixed Western [illegible]. Oats are held firmly. Provisions are scarce and prices firm; mess pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Petroleum is nominal; crude [illegible], and refined [illegible]. Whisky is very dull, but unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Flour is excited and unsettled, and accurate quotations cannot be given. Breadstuffs are also unsettled. Wheat [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Mess pork is firm at [illegible]; bacon [illegible]; shoulders [illegible]; hams [illegible]. Lard is quiet at [illegible]. Whisky dull at [illegible].

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton irregular and nominal; middling [illegible]; sales 200 bales; receipts [illegible]. Gold [illegible]. Sterling [illegible]. Sight [illegible]. Flour advanced; superfine $5 37½; double extra [illegible]; triple extra [illegible]. Corn firmer; mixed [illegible]; yellow and white [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Hay firmer; prime [illegible]. Pork [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Other articles unchanged. Sterling 124.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Cotton nominal; receipts 21 bales; exports 38 bales. Flour market unchanged. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Hay [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Lard is unchanged. Mess pork [illegible]. Bacon excited; shoulders [illegible]; sides [illegible].

Public Speaking.

THE Democratic candidates and other speakers will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Wednesday, July 20, at Seitzgen's, in Butchertown.
Thursday, July 21, at Barry McDonald's, in Portland.
Friday, July 22, at Clay and Green.
Saturday, July 23, at Eleventh and Market.
Monday, July 25, at Floyd and Market.
Tuesday, July 26, at Fourteenth and Jefferson avenue.
Wednesday, July 27, at Ninth and Broadway.
Thursday, July 28, at Twentieth and Walnut.
Friday, July 29, at [illegible] O'Brien's, on the levee, and also at Campbell and Walnut.
Saturday, July 30, at Court-house.

The speaking will commence each evening at 8 o'clock. All opposing candidates are respectfully invited to attend. jy17 [illegible]

Religious Notice.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Divine service at 10½ A. M. Sermon, by the Rector, on the recent dogma of "Papal Infallibility."

AUCTION SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Beautiful Cottage and Lot on Caldwell st., AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, July 23, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell one of the handsomest cottage-houses in the city, on Caldwell street, situated on north side, between Brook and Floyd, containing large hall, 7 rooms and pantry, 2 porches, carriage-house and stable; lot 56 feet front by 200 feet deep to an alley. The grounds are handsomely ornamented with choice shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. It is a most delightful residence, in a first-rate neighborhood.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

jy17 sat&wed PEARSON & MEDDIS.

AUCTION SALE BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, July 19, at 10 o'clock A. M., regular sale of boots and shoes.

Terms cash.

jy17 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY KUTZLEB & LAMPTON.

79 Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third.

Twenty-five Building Lots in Meriwether's Addition,

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 18th, 1870, at 4 o'clock, we will sell on the premises, at public auction, twenty-five most excellently located lots, fronting on Morgan and Fulton streets. Each lot [illegible]. They are just the right size to afford a snug home for persons of moderate pretensions. As for speculation, no better investment can be made since it now has become a matter of fact that the street railroad will be made out Shelby street this fall yet. The owner has placed these lots in reach of most any one by giving the most liberal terms, asking only ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest and lien. Plats of this property can be seen at our office and at public places.

Omnibuses will leave our office at 3 o'clock, and corner of Shelby and Walnut streets, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to convey all buyers, free of charge, to and from the sale.

jy13 eWedsn KUTZLEB & LAMPTON, Aucs.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

For improving a part of Montgomery street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That Montgomery street, from the west side of 7th cross-street to the west side of 8th cross-street, excepting 45 feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets," and by curbing, bowldering, paving the gutters and macadamizing the carriage-way of the same according to the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of streets;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting on said improvement, as provided in an ordinance, approved the 24th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

The work to be contracted for by square.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 16, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

AN ORDINANCE

To License Clairvoyants.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That each and every person who professes to be a clairvoyant, and who engages in the business for fee or reward, shall pay a license of $50 per annum.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $5 nor more than $20.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved 16th day of July, 1870.
JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

REMOVAL.

DR. GARVIN

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 217 north side Jefferson, bet. 6th and 7th. jy1 dlm

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell both concerning the Past, Present and Future, and all about law-suits, loss, marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

She will positively answer any question any lady would like to know about her fortune, and her [illegible] never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. [illegible]

40

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office. BOONE & BOONE, No. 206 Jefferson street, third door [illegible].

jy9 Sutf

NEW YORK STORE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

CONTINUATION OF THE

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE!

—FOR—

Two Weeks Longer.

In order to close out our entire summer stock by the 1st day of August, we will, on Monday morning, make the following special reductions:

Japanese Checked and Striped Silks at 65c, formerly sold at $1 00 and $1 25.
Japanese Silks, new styles, at 75c, 85c, and $1, formerly sold at $1 25 to $1 50.
Lisle Poplins, Striped and Ceecks, at 25c per yard, formerly sold at 35c and 40c.
Lisle Poplins at 20c, formerly sold at 30c.
Steinback's Solid Colored Lawns at 25c, usual price 40c.
French Printed Lawns at 15c, formerly sold at 30c.
Sprague's Printed Lawns at 10c usual price 16 2-3.
Embroidered Grenadines, heretofore held at 30c, will be closed out at 16 2-3c.

Our Entire Summer Stock Must be Closed Out in Two Weeks.

We will make special sale of PLAIN BLACK REPT SILKS at $2 50, worth $3 to $3 50 per yard.

50 Cases and Bales

BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS,

AT LESS THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Our entire stock of Linen Goods, Irish Linens, Damasks, Shirtings, Towels, &c., also White Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swiss and Embroidery at 75 per cent. below the usual price. Also, our

BLACK LACE MANTLES!

Our entire stock will be offered at such prices as cannot fail to command the attention of every buyer of Dry Goods.

S. BARKER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION

From Louisville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville,

To Put-in-Bay Island and Niagara Falls,

AUGUST 7, 1870.

FARE from Louisville to Put-in-Bay and return only $12 50, and to Niagara Falls and return only $18 50. [illegible] From New Albany and Jeffersonville [illegible].

Train will leave Louisville Sunday, August 7, at [illegible]; arrive at Indianapolis at [illegible]. [illegible] by the Lake Erie and Put-in-Bay Island [illegible]. Train will arrive at Put-in-Bay at [illegible] P. M. Monday, [illegible].

No pains are being spared to make this the grandest affair [illegible]. [illegible] opportunity of visiting Put-in-Bay and Niagara Falls (the finest watering places in the world) at one third rates. All desiring to attend the grand excursion [illegible] which begins August 8, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Tickets will be good going only on the day named, August 7, but good returning [illegible] days from August 7. Fine cars and ample room will be prepared.

For tickets, time cards and further information, call at [illegible] Ticket Agent, corner Third and Main and at the Ticket Offices Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and Willard Hotel, and at New Albany and Jeffersonville offices of ticket agents J. M. & I. R. R. See papers daily.

W. M. JONES, General Manager, Indianapolis, Ind.

Grand Excursion and Basket Picnic

OF Hollingsworth & Johnson's Commercial College takes place Wednesday, July 20, at Carr's Grove, on the river on the Indiana shore. The splendid steamer Glasgow has been engaged for the occasion, and will leave the city wharf, foot of Fourth street at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. A string and brass band will be on hand to add to the pleasure of all who wish to attend. Round trip, $1. No charge for ladies. Tickets for sale at Will S. Hays & Co.'s music store, Jacob Geiger's, Dealy & Reibman's, Gem Clothing store, [illegible] & Co.'s book store, at the College, and on the boat the day of the picnic. jy17 d3&sa&Tu

Notice.

THERE will be a Grand Republican Picnic given on the L., C. and L. railroad, at Parker's Grove, 14 miles from the city, on Tuesday, July 19, 1870. Trains will leave at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Tickets 50 cents for the round trip. Candidates and their friends are invited. Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. Croxton are expected to be present, and will deliver speeches. jy17 d3&sa&Tu

BASE BALL.

RECEPTION GAME OF THE EAGLE B. B. CLUB.

HOLT, JR., OF NEWPORT, vs. EAGLES, OF LOUISVILLE,

For the championship of Kentucky, Monday, July 18, 1870, at 3 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. jy16 d3

BASKET PICNIC!

THE PERRET ZOUAVES' First Annual Picnic,

AT DRAKE'S FARM,

ON MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—Capt. M. Knights, Lieut. J. Noonan, Ed'd O'Connell, Benj. Dewberry, Walter Michael, A. E. Saxon, Pat. Gibbons, Geo. Trainor, Lieut. J. Noonan Medical Director; Geo. [illegible].

Boat leaves the foot of Third street at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M. Johnnie Kelley will furnish the refreshments.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

jy16 SuTh&Th

GRAND FISH FRY.

THERE will be a fish fry given on the upper end of Towhead Island on Sunday, July 17. You can get fried fish, roasted fish, and chowder at any time from 8 o'clock A. M. Skiffs will be found at the foot of Adams street, to convey parties across free. The Main-street cars run to Adams street.

Tickets 50 cents. jy16 d2

IRON-MOLDERS' UNION, NO. 18, BASKET PICNIC,

TO be given on the farm of Samuel Drake, Esq., on Monday, July 25, 1870. Boats leave the foot of Fourth street at 7 and 9 o'clock A. M., stopping at Jeffersonville.

Committee of Arrangements—Wm. J. Trainor Chairman, Peter Roth, Henry Poirier, Michael Hyland, John Tierney, George Trainor, R. H. Mack.

Tickets, $1. jo26 Sat

GRAND EXCURSION! TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE Union Steamboat Company will send their favorite steamer, Arctic, Captain J. E. Turner, leaving Buffalo July 20, Cleveland July 21, Detroit July 22, on a grand excursion around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest and those celebrated resorts on the Lake, and will occupy 15 days, visiting all the prominent points and attractions on the route. A good band of music will accompany the excursion. [illegible] will be less per day than board at any first-class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none. As only 150 tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once. The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American continent. Fare for the entire trip, including meals and berths, $[illegible]. For passage and all information, apply to S. D. CALDWELL, [illegible] 3 Main st., Buffalo; D. CUSHING, Agent, 152 Superior st., Cleveland; A. CHESEBROUGH, Agent, Detroit.

S. D. CALDWELL, Gen'l Manager, 3 Ohio street, Buffalo.

jy15 d6

FISH FRY.

A GRAND FISH FRY will be given by Nick Boeler, on Sandy Island, opposite Portland,

Next Sunday, July 17.

Dinner tickets, 50 cents. jy13 d5

Woodland Garden!

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

GRAND SACRED CONCERT

BY THE

Great Western Star Band!

BERNARD STRUBE..............Proprietor.

my15 Sutf

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

SACRED CONCERT,

GIVEN BY

Philharmonic Orchestra.

The best of Lager Beer, pure Wines, fine Eatables, and Havana Cigars, always on hand.

Persons wishing to spend a Sunday afternoon well should not forget to visit the Lion Garden.

ap2 Sutf ANTON BEHEY, Proprietor.

LAWYERS.

CHAPMAN COLEMAN,

Attorney-at-Law and Commissioner for the State of Kentucky and Notary Public,

Office No. 19 Broad street, NEW YORK CITY.

References—Hon. W. F. Bullock, Bodley & Randall, Pettrick Joyes, Louisville, Ky. jy9 dcly

USE

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS

COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

WANTED—AGENTS.

$240 PER month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples and instructions free. Address C. M. LININGTON, 86 S. Halsted street, Chicago. jy14 d30

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others [illegible] infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. my1 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, [illegible] for each county in the above territory, and offering liberal terms to energetic and working agents. The company, having a larger list of policy-holders than any similar organization [illegible]. Reference required. Address S. E. FOOT, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. [illegible]

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our lime-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 24 High st., Louisville, Ky. my12 d&wdm

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single men, desiring board in a family where there are no other boarders, can hear of a pleasant, well-furnished, second-story front room, in a good neighborhood, by addressing E. E. [illegible], Courier-Journal office. jy16 d3

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 101 Seventh st. jy15 d3

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Elliott's Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. jy15 d3

AUCTION SALES.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Great Closing-Out Sale

OF

Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business, Residence and Suburban Real Estate, by order of the

BANK OF KENTUCKY,

ON LONG CREDITS

AT AUCTION.

BY order of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, we will sell the following valuable property at auction, on the premises, at the times hereinafter mentioned, viz:

On Thursday, July 21, at 5 P. M.,

25x185 to an alley, on Southall street, between Spring and Charlton streets.

[illegible] on the north side of [illegible], between Spring and Charlton streets.

Also, on same day, at 5½ P. M., on the premises, 100x[illegible] on the northeast corner of Clay and Gray sts.

On Friday, July 22, at 5 1-2 P. M.,

[illegible] on the south side of Main street, between Preston and Jackson. This property fronts on Washington and Main street.

On same day, at 6 P. M., a very valuable lot of [illegible] on the southeast corner of Preston and Water sts.

On Saturday, July 23, at 5 P. M.,

That splendid business lot on the south side Main street, between First and Second, fronting 27¼ feet on Main by 210 feet deep to a 15-foot alley.

Also, on same day, at 5½ P. M., a beautiful lot, 31x230 to an alley, on the east side of First, between Breckinridge and Caldwell.

On Monday, July 25, at 5 P. M.,

33x120 to an alley, on n. e. cor. 9th and Jefferson sts., splendidly improved. On this lot there are three residences and a first-class Storehouse with residence above. The residences are two story and attic, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms. The houses are in perfect order, and occupied by the best class of tenants. This property is exceedingly desirable for investment, or for family residence.

On Tuesday, July 26, at 4 P. M.,

A beautiful residence site of 100x[illegible], on north side of Third cross-street, between Chestnut and Oak streets, Portland.

On same day, at 5½ P. M., a splendid lot, 125x200 to an alley, on the west side of Tenth street, between Magazine and Broadway. This is one of the handsomest lots in the city.

The terms of the sales will be one-fourth cash, the remainder in equal payments [illegible] and [illegible] years, with interest and lien.

The above list embraces very valuable property, and the terms are so exceedingly liberal that all property is within the reach of all who may want homes or desire investments. The sale is made by the bank to close out this property to the best bidder, and persons who desire to purchase will remember that the sales are BONA FIDE, and NO BY BIDDING. The property will be divided to suit purchasers.

jy16 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

West-End BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.

On the Premises.

Monday, July 18, 1870,

AT 4½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

22 Beautiful Lots!

In Devlin & Donnelly's addition, fronting on Walnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, each 30 by 161 and 200 feet deep to an alley.

Terms liberal.

jy14 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

FIRST, COLLEGE, AND BRECKINRIDGE STREET

RESIDENCE SITES

AT AUCTION,

On the Premises,

Tuesday, July 19, at 5 P. M.,

13 HANDSOME LOTS,

30, 60, and 105 Feet Front by 190 and 200 Deep to an Alley.

ON First street, between Breckinridge and Caldwell, Breckinridge street, between First and Brook streets, and Preston, adjoining the residence of F. W. Merriwether, College street, between First and Brook, and Brook and Floyd streets.

The property embraces the most eligible building sites in the neighborhood.

Sale to commence on Breckinridge street, between First and Brook. Terms at time and place.

jy14 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Assignee's Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Fixtures of a First-class Candy Factory.

AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, July 21, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, No. 152 Ninth street, the entire furniture and fixtures of a first-class candy factory, consisting in part of one piano, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, bureaus, chairs, sofas, [illegible] and crockery, [illegible] platform scales, 1 candy machine, 3 candy rocks, 1 show-case, 1 lot fruit molds, &c.

Terms cash.

jy16dsd&tu&th J. L. WHEAT, Assignee.
H. D. HENRY, Auctioneer.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at Arranged rates only—THE CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man, who is [illegible] able to obtain a situation in any kind of business. Is willing and not afraid of work. Please address JOSEPH WALTERBERG, No. [illegible] street, between Hancock and Clay. jy17 d2

WANTED—[illegible] drivers, waiters, &c., in the city [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner [illegible] Fourth and Jefferson.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—For a lady, a gentleman, and [illegible] children; [illegible] Address H. G., this office. jy17 d2*

WANTED—BOARDERS—By a [illegible] two children, in a pleasant family [illegible] street, City.

WANTED—DAVIS'S [illegible] at [illegible] Fourth street, up stairs. jy17 d2

WANTED—BOARDERS—[illegible] suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen [illegible].

WANTED — SEAMSTRESS — A [illegible] girl to do house work. Apply at [illegible] street.

WANTED—A LADY BOARDER—[illegible] Address [illegible].

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—Apply at No. 422 Broadway, corner of Twelfth.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A locksmith, at Louisville Lock Factory, 81 Sixth st. GEO. S. [illegible]. jy16 d3

WANTED—WET NURSE—Apply at No. 94 First st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut. jy16 d2

WANTED—50 MEN—To work on Section 1 of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Portland Canal, will pay for earth-men $1 75 per day, and for rock-men $2 per day. Apply to the foreman, on the ground. H. MCGLANCEY. jy16 d3

WANTED—HOUSE—Want to purchase a small house or cottage convenient to business. Those having such to sell will please address M. W. H., this office, stating location and terms. jy16 d2

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND COMPETENT NURSE—Apply at 216 Third st., bet. Walnut and Chestnut. jy16 d2

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady and first-class music teacher will teach letters or music for a seminary or a family. For unquestionable reference apply at this office. jy16 d2

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you want any kind of help, girls? If you want situations, go to the [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c. All respectable females invited to call and find homes. FRED. MILLER & CO. jo26 d3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY, on the south side of Main street, between First and Second. Lot 27 feet front, running through to the alley. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 Jefferson st. jy16 d2

FOR SALE—STORE—Wishing to retire from business, I offer my stock of hats, caps, trunks, valises, umbrellas, and canes, and suitable fixtures, for sale. The stand is one of the most desirable in the city. To any one wishing to purchase I will give a bargain. G. T. MOORE, National Hotel Building, Fourth street, near Main. jy16 d3

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT—Located on First, between Broadway and York street. Any person wanting a conveniently and well-finished residence should call on us without delay. We will sell a great bargain. GARDNER, TYLER & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 75½ Fifth st. jy16 d3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] ACRES HEAVILY-TIMBERED LAND—Situated near Old Deposit Station, 12 miles south of Louisville. Will take good property or a stock of goods in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 360 West Market street. jy16 d3

FOR SALE—LOTS—Cheap building lots, all sizes, in the West-End, on long time. Also a large list of improved property at low prices. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 360 West Market street. jy16 d3

FOR SALE — SUBURBAN PROPERTY — Improved and unimproved, all low figures. Persons seeking investments should call and examine our list. Rents collected. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 360 West Market st. jy13 d6

FOR SALE—GROCERY—[illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS—[illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—8 HEAD OF GOOD 3-YEAR-OLD MULES—On my farm, near Jeffersontown, Ky. J. S. T. HITE. jy17 d2*

FOR SALE—FARM—A nice little farm of 5 acres, with good improvements, 1 mile from Twenty-eighth and Broadway. Will be sold low at a great bargain if sold within ten days. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 360 West Market st. jy16 d3

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, AND DRUG BUSINESS MAN—A drug store, [illegible] and [illegible] in a town of [illegible] inhabitants [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] & CO., Louisville, Ky. jy16 d3

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING LAND—[illegible] miles from Louisville, immediately on the Louisville and [illegible] turnpike road, [illegible] acres cleared and in cultivation, [illegible] in superior timber. No improvements, but superior building sites fronting the pike. It is suitable for gardening or dairy purposes. On the place there is a never-failing spring. [illegible] The timber alone could be sold for enough to pay for the whole ground. It will be sold at a bargain. Apply to F. Y. CONRAD, Jeffersontown, Ky. jy13 d6

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms. A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 3 acres of land (more land if desired), embracing lawn, garden, fowl, fruit trees, excellent water, and large stone barn. [illegible] Speed's Station, on the Short-line railroad, 10 miles from the city. Price $2,800, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. Apply to J. F. [illegible], on adjoining premises. jy13 d6

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY COUNTY [illegible] miles southwest of Shelbyville, [illegible] Taylorsville, [illegible] improvements [illegible] jy9 d6

FOR SALE—BOONE COUNTY FARM—[illegible] jy5 d6

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary outbuildings—good stable attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to buy can get at the same time a good run of custom, and also a great deal of transient custom. For further apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. jy16 d6

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—The late residence of Dr. J. P. Faulds, No. 381 Third street, west side, containing 13 rooms, with gas, water, heating apparatus, stables, carriage house, &c. Apply to D. P. FAULDS, No. [illegible] Main street, or to JOHN WILSON, Agent, No. 169 Jefferson street, north side, near corner of Fifth street.

FOR RENT—LARGE AND WELL-ARRANGED STOREROOM—On south side Market street, between Third and Fourth streets. [illegible] Apply to JOHN WILSON, 169 Jefferson street, north side, near corner of Fifth street. jy17 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—No. 357 east side Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply to F. HAVERMAN, 356 Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth. jy17 d3

FOR RENT—HANDSOME COTTAGE—On Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Apply to DUNCAN & BROOKS, 122 Third street. jy17 d3

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished, sleeping room, at 141 Jefferson street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth. jy17 d3

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY HOUSE—Situated on the west side of Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, with gas, water and [illegible]. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 64 and 66 West Jefferson street. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—SALOON AND BAR-ROOM—[illegible] [illegible] John Rogers, Agent. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE—With a part of the furniture, centrally situated, and adapted for boarders. An agreeable and energetic lady preferred. Apply at No. 306 West Walnut bet. First and Second streets. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main street [illegible] For terms, inquire of DONK, BAMBERGER & CO., No. 11 Sixth street, bet. Main and River. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story and attic house, on Walnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth streets, No. 272, with gas, [illegible] and [illegible]. Apply to [illegible] on the Mayor's office. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—A suit of 3 large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, corner of Eighth and Jefferson. Inquire at furniture store. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—ROOM—Furnished or unfurnished, at 34 West Green street. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A nice two-story brick residence, with all the modern improvements, [illegible] Apply to C. BAMBERGER, No. 281 Main st. jy15 d3

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, between [illegible] [illegible] Apply to JOHN S. BRAND. jy15 d3

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots suitable for [illegible] on Magazine, Chestnut and [illegible] streets, [illegible] [illegible]. jy15 d3

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—On Tuesday last, a white and black spotted cow, neck with white, [illegible]. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to her recovery. [illegible] jy16 d2

STRAYED, OR STOLEN—COW—From the undersigned, corner of Brook and Washington streets, on Tuesday [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for any person giving information of her whereabouts. R. W. AMBRAS. jy15 d3

LOST.

LOST—GOLD BADGE—Deputy Marshal Pat. Dillon lost his gold badge yesterday, for which he will pay a liberal reward and give many thanks. It may be left at the City Court.

LOST—A GOLD BREAST-PIN—With chain attached, was lost on the 11th or 12th of July. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Courier-Journal office, to WM. [illegible]